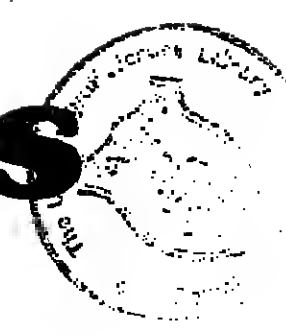


In today's Jordan Times...
Jordan's first-ever motor rally: Page 2
Premier receives John Nott: Page 3
Problems of Arabs in Israel: Page 4
Pros of AWACS deal: Page 5
Franc goes up, sterling comes down: Page 6
Baseball: Page 7
Rice fight in Afghanistan: Page 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
Jordanian daily newspaper published by the Jordan Press Foundation



Today's Weather
It will be warm, with light and variable winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.
Table with columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime High, Daytime Low

6, Number 1765 AMMAN, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 1981 - DULQAIDA 24, 1401 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

These bombings continues

Sept. 21 (A.P.) - A terrorist bombings fifth day today with explosions in the north-eastern port city of Beirut and the Lebanese town of Tyre reported. A land mine exploded under a convoy of Lebanese army vehicles in Beirut at nightfall but there were no immediate reports of a police report said. A bomb exploded simultaneously at the St. Michael's church in Beirut, but there were no casualties, the Beirut police said. A third bomb exploded in Beirut's Hamra district in the day, a gas cylinder in a store exploded in Tripoli. The state police said an explosive charge exploded in a store in Beirut. A gas cylinder exploded in a store in Beirut. A gas cylinder exploded in a store in Beirut.

Addresses Assembly

NATIONS, Sept. 21 (A.P.) - U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig today proposed a strategy for world growth based on trade, domestic and investment, and co-operation in food. He made this the theme of his first address to the General Assembly at the World Bank in Washington. Mr. Haig said the world would remain a party in negotiations for peace in Namibia (South Africa). Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe said the U.S. would review its policy on Thursday. Mr. Haig pledged to strengthen the southern ceasefire and for fast peace, as well as need and verifiable control.

withholds in money

INGTON, Sept. 21 (R) - The United States is withholding Iranian property until Iran returns assets and funds to Tehran, the State Department said today. The U.S. agreed earlier to unfreeze Iranian assets in return for the release of 52 American hostages held in Tehran last Jan. 20. The State Department today said it would not release the assets, but it did not say how much. A published report said two million dollars of Iranian embassy assets were frozen in U.S. banks. The U.S. is withholding Iranian property until Iran returns assets and funds to Tehran, the State Department said today. The U.S. agreed earlier to unfreeze Iranian assets in return for the release of 52 American hostages held in Tehran last Jan. 20. The State Department today said it would not release the assets, but it did not say how much. A published report said two million dollars of Iranian embassy assets were frozen in U.S. banks.

King takes a look at ministries

AMMAN, Sept. 21 (Petra) - His Majesty King Hussein, accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, visited several ministries this afternoon where he inspected the progress of work and was briefed on the most important projects being implemented. The King began his tour by visiting the Ministry of Education where he expressed his appreciation of the significant role played by the ministry and its employees in advancing the educational process in Jordan in terms of quality and quantity and in bringing up the Jordanian youth in a healthy way to cope with the challenges the nation is facing. His Majesty called for continuing the experiment of modernising education in Jordan while taking into consideration the values and heritage inherited. At the Ministry of Public Works, His Majesty was briefed on the most important projects included in the plans of the ministry for various regions of the country, particularly in the field of buildings and roads. His Majesty lauded the ministry's efforts in securing good roads which in

turn would resolve the traffic problems to protect the lives of citizens. The King called for coordination between the Ministry of Public Works, the armed forces and the Geographic Centre and to draw up general designs for the kingdom's roads. His Majesty the King then visited the Ministry of Labour where he asserted the need for basic safety precautions to avoid injuries during work and to coordinate with the competent authorities to provide the proper conditions for labour safety and health. He also called on the ministry to exert more efforts to help the labour sector and to provide more employment opportunities for it. His Majesty concluded his tour by visiting the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities where he expressed his satisfaction in the development of the sports and youth movements in the country and called for more attention and care to advance the sports on the basis of ethical conduct. The King also asserted the significance of continuing the efforts to create an integrated tourism movement in the country in view of Jordan's unique

King pledges support to unity of kinsmen in occupied regions

AMMAN, Sept. 21 (Petra) - His Majesty King Hussein presided over the meeting of the Higher Committee for the Occupied Territories Affairs at the Hashemite Royal Court this evening. During the meeting, the participants made a comprehensive review of the political, economic and social situation in the occupied areas and the consequences of the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in pressuring the Arab residents into accepting plans intended to obliterate the Arab identity and to seize and annex Arab lands as well as to change the

cultural landmarks of the Arab cities. The committee also discussed Israel's measures in occupied Jerusalem, particularly the excavations under Al Aqsa Mosque with the aim of undermining the Islamic character of the holy shrine. King Hussein affirmed Jordan's determination to support the steadfastness of the kinsmen in the occupied areas and to exert all possible efforts to help them protect their lands and exercise their legitimate rights on their national soil. His Majesty reaffirmed the necessity of confronting the Israeli policy in the occupied areas and the plots against the unity of the inhabitants. He also affirmed Jordan's insistence on the return of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty and the elimination of the Israeli occupation from the holy city and all the occupied areas. The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court, the court minister, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, several ministers and high-ranking officials. The meeting was also attended by



Jerusalem Governor Anwar Al Khatib. The committee made several decisions based on Jordan's commitment to support the steadfastness of the occupied territories' residents in light of the assessment of the situation in the occupied areas made during the meeting.

Springboks tour does not endanger L.A. Olympics

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany, Sept. 21 (R) - The president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Juan Antonio Samaranch, said today the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles were not endangered by the current visit of the South African rugby union team to the United States.

Qadhafi holds by threat to strike at U.S. bases

BONN, Sept. 21 (Agencies) - Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi today stood by his threat to destroy U.S. bases in the Mediterranean if the U.S. attacked the Gulf of Sidra, the disputed area where American fighters shot down two Libyan planes last month. In an interview with the Hamburg news magazine Der Spiegel, Col. Qadhafi said the U.S. wanted to "attack Libya and subject it once again to its domination." He said: "I would not like to live in enmity with America but I would also not like to crawl to America." Some U.S. Sixth Fleet ships, now stationed in the Mediterranean, carried nuclear bombs, he said: "If the Americans attack us in the Gulf of Sidra, I have to reckon that they will also attack us with atom bombs." "In this case I have the right to defend my people, my country by

attacking the NATO bases in Southern Europe or the ships from which these atom bomb carriers start, before they reach us," Col. Qadhafi was quoted as saying. "If we had the possibility to destroy these bases or ships, we would do it," he added. The Libyan leader said the Gulf of Sidra was crucial for his country's security. "Whoever forces his way in here declares war on us." He said there was no cause for his country to run to the Soviet Union to ask for protection against the United States. He described President Reagan as an unsuccessful third-rate actor and said the U.S. leader suffered from an inferiority complex. But he said he bore no hatred towards Americans. "I would also like the president if he were not against freedom, if he did not oppress people, if he did not pursue imperialist goals," he said.

W. Bank leaders reject Israeli offer of civilian administrators

TEL AVIV, Sept. 21 (R) - Palestinian leaders in occupied Arab territories today rejected reported Israeli proposals to replace military officers with civilians in the occupation authorities. Press reports said Israel planned to appoint civilian administrators to supervise West Bank and Gaza Strip day-to-day affairs which have been the responsibility of the military government since Israel occupied the regions in 1967. The defence ministry refused to comment on the reports, but West Bank and Gaza leaders have condemned the idea. The mayor of Nablus, Bassam Al Sha'ka, told the Arab East Jerusalem newspaper Al Fajr that the proposal was "a desperate, futile attempt to undermine Pales-

tinian unity." Palestinian mayors have recently expressed fears that Israel planned to force implementation of Palestinian autonomy in the occupied territories despite popular opposition. Gaza Mayor Rashid Al Shawa told Israeli Radio he believed the latest proposal was part of an attempt to force the 1.2 million Palestinians under occupation to accept self-rule. Mr. Shawa said he thought the proposed change would not help lead to any solution. "What really matters is changing the policy which the Israeli government has followed - not recognising the right of the Palestinians to self-determination," he said.

U.S.-Israeli joint strategy declaration defies Arab moderation, Badran says

AMMAN, Sept. 21 (Petra) - The declaration of strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel is a blow directed at the policy of moderation adopted by Jordan and several Arab countries, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said today.

"It is a blatant defiance of the vanquished peoples of the area, in disregard of the conscience of the Arabs, who witness their economic resources, numbers and (strategic) location working against them," the prime minister said. In a speech to the National Consultative Council (NCC) meeting held this morning under Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh and attended by the cabinet, the prime minister said that the American agreement with Israel is a new obstacle on the path of peace. It is also a conspiracy against the legitimate aspirations of the Arab Nation to protect its identity and dignity, without polarisation, and to preserve its own security and stability free of any form of hegemony--whether regional or international, Mr. Badran said. Prime Minister Badran said the strategic cooperation understanding between the United States and Israel will bring a new factor of tension and instability to the area. It will also open the area's doors wide to international struggle, he said. The prime minister said: "We view this strategic cooperation as unmistakable acquiescence by the United States, allowing the Zionist enemy the right to participate in policing the region, repressing the will of its peoples and dominating its resources and strategic location."

Mr. Badran also criticised the Arab oil-producing countries, saying that by investing their funds in American and European banks and industries, these countries enhance the ability of the West to respond to the demands of the Zionists, the United States' allies. Mr. Shuqair also criticised the Arab states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front for inviting a representatives of the Iranian regime to attend their recent conference, at a time when Israel was helping the Khomenei regime with arms and military equipment. He called on the leaders of the front to work to unite Arab ranks to overcome Arab weakness, inactivity and dismemberment.

cooperative arrangement as an affirmation of the strategic relationship linking the United States--a superpower--with Israel, which is occupying the lands of others by force. "If this strategic relationship is let stand without serious Arab opposition, Zionism, with the help of the greatest power in the world, will

be able to determine strategy in the area as it likes for untold generations to come," the prime minister said. Mr. Badran explained that strategic cooperation between the two countries would allow the United States to store weapons, military equipment and other war material in Israel, which is still playing with efforts to achieve peace, as it strives for expansionist goals through its military superiority. At the end of the prime minister's statement, several NCC members spoke, denouncing the American-Israeli agreement. NCC Member Amin Shuqair criticised the financial policies of

AWACS decision to reflect on Arab-U.S. ties

BAHRAIN, Sept. 21 (R) - A Saudi Arabian newspaper said today the contest in the United States between those who supported and opposed the sale of AWACS surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia was an internal issue. "But the end result of this struggle will be a true indication of the future of U.S. relations with Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Arab World," the newspaper Al Jezira said in an editorial. Five Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes are part of an \$8.5 billion arms package, which the U.S. administration is trying to push through the U.S. Congress. A majority of senators has signed a resolution to block the transaction. The editorial said the opponents of the deal were "supporters

of the Israeli enemy and its aggressive policy which threatened the Arab Nation and peace of the world and the Middle East." The newspaper said because of the moral basis of its foreign policy Saudi Arabia would not resort to compromise tactics. The kingdom could procure its military requirements from more than one international source, the newspaper added.

Israel's ouster from IAEA mooted

VIENNA, Sept. 21 (R) - Iraq called today for the expulsion of Israel from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) because of its attack on an Iraqi nuclear plant. Addressing the opening session of the 25th general conference of the Vienna-based agency, set up to promote peaceful nuclear energy and prevent diversion of nuclear materials to military use, the Iraqi delegate accused Israel of "premeditated and unprovoked aggression" against Iraq last June. Rahim Abid Al Khali said the Israeli raid violated the IAEA sta-

tute and the 1968 international Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), which obliges signatories to place their nuclear installations under IAEA safeguards. The Iraqi call followed a recommendation by the agency's board of governors that Israel be expelled from the 111-member organisation after its air force bombed a French-built nuclear research reactor near Baghdad. Israel claimed at the time it acted to prevent manufacture of atomic bombs for use against the Zionist state. The debate on the Israeli raid is due to continue tomorrow in a committee, which will report later to the plenary session.

Iran execution list swells by 121

BEIRUT, Sept. 21 (A.P.) - Revolutionary firing squads executed 121 more persons in Iran as Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's government continued its relentless campaign against opponents, a Tehran newspaper reported today. The death lists published by Jomhuri Eslami Islamic Republic, official voice of the ruling Islamic Republican Party, gave the names of 106 persons put to death in Tehran last night. Another 15 persons were executed in cities stretching from Kerman in the south of Sanandaj in the northwest province of Kurdistan. In most cases the newspaper did

not give the crimes of which the condemned were found guilty. However, most of the hundreds of persons executed since Abol Hasan Bani-Sadr was fired have been accused of belonging to underground leftist groups waging guerrilla warfare against the clergy-dominated Khomeini regime. Meanwhile, sources in Tehran said the son of an ayatollah who had supported Mr. Bani-Sadr was executed Saturday. The sources, contacted by telephone from Beirut, said the executed man was the son of Ayatollah Golzadeh Ghafouri, a prominent member of parliament. Also over the weekend, prominent clergyman Habibollah Taheri and his bodyguards were assassinated in the Caspian Sea province of Gilan, the sources said. Hojatoleslam Hussein Tabrizi, Iran's general prosecutor, declared last night that demonstrators arrested on the streets will henceforth be tried and sentenced on the spot. Tehran revolutionary prosecutor Hojatoleslam Assadollah Lajavardi has vowed that anyone, even children of 12 years, would be executed if they were caught demonstrating against the Khomeini regime. The exact number of anti-government executions is hard to pinpoint, but the total is generally thought to be at least 1,000.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Sadat rules out new parties, newspapers

CAIRO, Sept. 21 (R) - President Anwar Sadat said in an interview published today that he would allow no new political parties or newspapers until a new national charter had been adopted and special disciplinary measures enforced. Mr. Sadat, who earlier this month ordered the arrest of 1,500 religious and political opponents, told the ruling party weekly Mayo that indiscipline inside the universities would have to end. The semi-official newspaper, Al Ahrar, reported that the disciplinary measures ordered by President Sadat would be announced on Thursday. The small opposition Liberal Party has asked the government to complete its investigations concerning the 1,500 arrested people as soon as possible and put them on public trial. The party's weekly newspaper Al Ahrar reported today that party member Olfat Kamel had told parliament that public trials were necessary to ensure democratic practice in Egypt. Those detained were arrested on charges of inciting sectarian strife. Mr. Sadat has also expelled Soviet diplomats and experts after accusing Moscow of inciting political and religious dissent.

Israeli aide cancels Austrian trip

TEL AVIV, Sept. 21 (A.P.) - Israel's Deputy Prime Minister Simcha Ehrlich has cancelled a visit to Austria because of the strained relations between the two countries, Israel Radio reported today. The visit was cancelled after Israel's ambassador to Austria, Issachar Ben Yaam, advised the foreign ministry against any visit by a senior Israeli government official to Austria. Mr. Ehrlich was to have visited the Vienna Jewish community on a fund-raising drive, the radio said. The cancellation followed the attack last month on a Vienna Synagogue in which two people were killed. Israel blamed it on Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Dr. Kreisky blamed Israel's anti-PLO policy.

Algiers urges response to U.S.-Israeli plan

PARIS, Sept. 21 (R) - The official Algerian daily Al Moudjahid today urged a forceful and coordinated Arab response to the military alliance between America and Israel, the Algerian news agency APS said. Commenting on last week's summit in Libya of the Arab Confrontation and Steadfastness front, the newspaper said the conference "discerned the seriousness of the strategic changes caused within the Arab World by the American-Israeli military alliance." It said the alliance "opens an unprecedented era of agitation and destabilisation which, in the absence of a forceful and coordinated Arab response, will destroy in the next any hope of genuine and just peace for the area."

Cairo denies involvement in Chad

CAIRO, Sept. 21 (R) - Egypt today denied accusations in Paris by Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei that it was involved in fighting in eastern Chad. An Egyptian foreign ministry spokesman said Cairo had nothing to do with fighting in eastern Chad between guerrillas loyal to former defence minister Hissen Habre and Mr. Goukouni's Libyan-backed troops. President Goukouni told a press conference in Paris on Friday that Sudanese troops supported by Egypt, "their masters," had launched attacks along the Chad's border with Sudan.

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First-ever motor rally through Jordan deserts

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan's 1,200-kilometre rally, to be held in two weeks' time, will not be over mountains, through muddy lanes, or on gravel roads through forests, but will be through pure desert country only.

The two-day rally, sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, and jointly organised by the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) and the Sheraton hotel, will be run entirely within Jordan. According to the international law, this type of rally has to be run for three years on a national level before qualifying for international status.

However, it is foreseen that future rallies will be more internationally inclined, since they might cross the boundaries of friendly countries and gain both in stature and importance.

Only 30 cars, provided by local car dealers, will take part in this year's rally, and most of them will have Jordanian Drivers and co-drivers. For weeks, rally-lovers, who just have had the chance to participate in such events from the safety of their seats at home, have been lining up and awaiting for official approval to enter the race. Some daredevils are now counting the days to the big event when they will be able to show their skills.

For a long time, people in Jordan and in the Middle East have missed such events. In a bid to fill this void, the ministry of tourism initiated the idea this year, to make use of the desert tracks and vast areas that would create an ideal rally of unique characteristics.

According to Mr. Nasri Atallah, adviser to the minister of tourism,

point of view. Four months ago one British car-rally expert had been here on an invitation to assess Jordan's roads. According to him, "Jordan's roads are in very good condition," Mr. Atallah said. The RAC has been organising rallies in Jordan for the last fifteen years, and its general manager, Mr. Derek Ledger, says that this year's rally would be a special event. "This is the first rally ever held on desert track," he told the Jordan Times, "and I feel that it will be a success."

Mr. Ledger, who himself is a participant and organiser of many previous local rallies, feels that the Jordanian public needs such sport activities. "Many local motor enthusiasts have enjoyed the fun and excitement of the two-day rallies we have organised before, but I am sure that this one will be unique," he added.

The rally will include some special stages, where maximum speed is allowed, besides the normal stages where ordinary roads will be used. "The times recorded by each competitor on special stages, will determine the results of the rally," Mr. Ghassan Asfour, one of the organisers said.

High-speed stages will be closed to the public during the rally, to ensure safety, since some of these will include a maximum speed of 130 kilometres per hour. The road sections which link the special stages will be covered at normal speeds. The entire route, however, will be covered by time schedules to ensure that competitors report at various control points at the scheduled times.

The rally will attract international names and stars. In the long run, it will focus people's attention on our touristic attractions.

The ministry of tourism is covering the cost of the rally, and the Royal Automobile Club has been organising it from the technical



The rally will be through pure deserts in contrast to other countries

The participating cars, require certain modifications and preparations, to make sure they will be suitable for such a rally. Car suspensions and springs require to be strengthened and stiffened, and protection must be provided to the underside of the cars to avoid damage from the rough parts of

the tracks. Drivers and co-drivers should have a valid Jordanian driving licence, but there is no age limit. However, they have to wear seat belts and crash helmets, and carry fire extinguishers as well as a protective measure.

Although rallying is not going to be expensive for the competitors, each participant has to pay JD 20 to meet the organising expenses. All teams will be provided accommodation in Aqaba, and on the other hand, expensive timing equipment has to be provided at each control point.

The Public Security and the

Amateurs Club has also provided the rally with the essential communications network.

"The winners of the rally will be presented with trophies donated by local Jordanian companies," Mr. Ledger pointed out.

What the ministry of tourism looks forward to is not just to hold a local rally but to upgrade it in the future to attract famous race-drivers to take part, and the future rally could reach up to the standard of world famous competitions.

In a further attempt to promote



The additional fittings and modifications are suitable for a desert rally.

The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities with the cooperation of Royal Automobile Club, has organised a motor rally through the desert tracks of Jordan. The aim of this event is to bring motor racing in Jordan and other Middle East countries up to the international level, and to attract more foreign nationals to touristic centres here.

Civil Defence Department have been very helpful," Mr. Ledger said. These departments have offered ambulances and police cars to keep a vigilant eye on each competitor's progress, and the Jordanian army has provided the organisers with a special helicopter to be used for monitoring the rally.

the rally the director of tourism Mr. Michael Hamameh, and Mr. Nasri Atallah will themselves take part in the rally to encourage local enthusiasts. "We will even try to win, at the risk of breaking our necks," Mr. Atallah said, "because by publicising the event, we will be serving the country and tourism in general."

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoons
6:00 Zetoeb
6:20 Cartoons
6:45 Fire House
7:10 Local Programme
7:25 Local Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:30 Economic Programme
10:15 Bestseller:
Alexander the Great
11:15 News in Arabic
11:30 Bestseller continues

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy
9:10 Cottage to Let
10:00 News in English
10:15 Bestseller:
Alexander the Great

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:30 Pop Session
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Special Feature
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Over a Cup of Tea
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Top Twenty
18:30 Top Twenty
19:30 News Desk
19:30 Music
20:00 Evening Show

21:00 News Summary
21:03 Evening Show
22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Serenade
04:45 Special News 04:55 Reflections
05:00 World News 24 Hours
News Summary 05:30 Music for Wind Instruments 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk
06:30 Sarah and Company 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Moment Musical
07:45 News U.K. 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Europa
08:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 09:00 World News: British Press Review
09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead
09:45 Discovery 10:15 Washington Square 10:30 Talking About Music
11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 Letter from London
11:25 Scotland this Week 11:30 Sports International 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Masters of Interpretation 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Network U.K. 13:45 A Jolly Good Show 14:30 Origins 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Music in the Making 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News: Meridian 17:40 Scotland This Week 17:45 Sports Round up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Nature Notebook 18:40 Farming World 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Serenade 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 The Fact of Death 21:15 The Golden Age of Pop 21:30 Music in the Making 22:00 World News: The World Today 22:25 Scotland This Week 22:30 Financial News: 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

7:40 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Agaba
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Kuwait
9:45 Abu Dhabi
9:55 Dubai, Beirut
10:00 Dhabran
10:10 Bangkok
10:30 Kuwait (KU)
01:00 Cairo (EA)
02:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

6:30 Beirut

7:00 Agaba
7:10 Larnaca
7:50 Paris (AF)
8:55 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:10 Rome
11:00 Vienna, New York
11:10 Athens, Copenhagen
11:30 Cairo
12:00 London
12:00 Kuwait
12:05 Riyadh (SV)
12:30 Rhodes
12:40 Cairo (EA)
13:00 Cairo
16:00 Cairo
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:45 Damascus
18:50 Abu Dhabi
19:00 Kuwait
19:20 Dhabran
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:00 Cairo
20:30 Dubai, Muscat
21:30 Baghdad
22:50 Bangkok
01:00 Kuwait (KU)
01:00 Cairo (EA)
02:00 Cairo

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Abdul Aziz Abu Khalaf .. 22520/6682
Ali Al-Zamil .. 94121/67753

Zarqa:
Khalil Abu Hussein (Zarqa Camp)

Irbid:
Hani Qarman (—)

PHARMACIES:

Amman:
Al-Salam .. 36730
Al-Quds .. 21370
Al-Wataniyah .. 22924
Sambh .. 77526

Zarqa:
Al-Wahdah (—)
Al-Salih (—)

Irbid:
Buthaynah .. 4604

TAXIS:

Firas .. 23427

Al-Urdun .. 23050
Basman .. 56736
Mihyar .. 44574
Al-Sabah .. 76748

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre .. 41520
British Council .. 36147-8
French Cultural Centre .. 37009
Goethe Institute .. 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre .. 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre .. 34049
Turkish Cultural Centre .. 39777
Hava Arts Centre .. 65195
Al Hussein Youth City .. 67181
Y.W.C.A. .. 41793
Y.W.M.A. .. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library .. 84355/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays) 10.00

a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr .. 4:01
Sunrise .. 5:25
Dhuhr .. 11:29
Asr .. 2:57
Maghreb .. 5:32
Isha .. 6:56

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal .. 98.1/98.5
Lebanese pound .. 73.4/74.1
Syrian pound .. 56.5/57.4
Iraqi dinar .. 714.1/721
Kuwaiti dinar .. 1184.1/1189
Egyptian pound .. 380/382.5
Qatari riyal .. 91.5/92.5
UAE dirham .. 91/91.5
Omani riyal .. 966.3/972.3
U.S. dollar .. 330.5/332.5
U.K. sterling .. 607.1/610.7

W. German mark .. 147.2/148.1
Swiss franc .. 171.4/172.4
Italian lire .. 28.8/29
(for every 100)
French franc .. 61.4/61.8
Dutch guilder .. 132.9/133.7
Swedish crown .. 60.4/60.8
Belgium franc .. 89.7/90.2
Japanese yen .. 146/146.9
(for every 100)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

75111
61111
36381-2
37111-3
39141
21111, 37777
92205/92206
73111
74111

Ambulance (government) .. 75111
Civil Defence rescue .. 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) .. 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) .. 37111-3
Police headquarters .. 39141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency .. 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) .. 92205/92206
Jordan Television .. 73111
Radio Jordan .. 74111

Firstaid, fire, police .. 199
Fire headquarters .. 22090
Cablegram or telegram .. 18

Telephone:

Information .. 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls .. 19
Overseas radio and satellite calls .. 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service .. 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	130	90	Sweet Pepper	180	120
Eggplant	200	150	Bananas	260	200
Potatoes (imported)	120	80	Apples (Green)	280	230
Marrow (small)	220	170	Apples (Red)	210	170
Marrow (large)	160	100	Apples (Golden)	170	120
Cucumber (small)	230	200	Apples (Starken)	170	120
Cucumber (large)	180	100	Melons	110	70
Peas	320	90	Water Melons	100	70
Okra (Green)	320	250	Pumpkins (Red)	260	200
Okra (Red)	320	250	Lemons	160	120
Muloukhiyah	120	80	Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)	230	190
Hot Green Pepper	210	170	Oranges	200	150
Cabbage	110	80	Onions	300	180
Onions (dry)	100	70	Peas	420	350
Garlic	700	600	Pomegranates	130	100
Carrots	130	90	Cauliflowers	160	120
Beans	300	200	Dates	170	110

سكانة الأمل

sn. urges tightening rules on employment Jordanian engineers

Sept. 21 (J.T.) — The Engineers' Association has issued a circular to foreign companies operating in Jordan, urging them to abide by the association's bylaws, which stipulate that each contracting company employ at least one Jordanian engineer, and that the number of Jordanian licensed engineers employed by companies should be no less than the number of foreign engineers they employ.

The association has also urged foreign companies to register with the names and addresses of all foreign engineers employed by them.

The circular came following a study by the association of these companies' numbers of Jordanian working for them. The study revealed that only 57

companies are registered with the association, and that nine companies failed to pay the fees due for 1980 and 1981, while 30 companies failed to register at the association. According to the association's bylaws, this is a clear violation which should be remedied, the circular said.

The study also showed that the number of foreign engineers working with registered foreign companies is 152, while only 24 Jordanian engineers are working with them.

The association appealed to the competent authorities to supply it with the names of all the foreign contracting companies currently operating, or which will in the future operate, in the country.

The president of the Jordanian Engineers' Association, Mr. Michel Masanat, has said that local agents of foreign companies should view their private interests as subordinate to the public interest, which calls for the employment of Jordanian engineers in order to give them experience and to ease the problem of unemployment in the engineering profession.

Outstanding teachers decorated



AMMAN, Sept. 21 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan patronised a ceremony for the distribution of medals to teachers and educators at Al Hussein Youth City Club this afternoon. Addressing the ceremony, Prince Hassan called for a new outlook on education. He said that among the most important factors in developing this new outlook would be the need to influence human conduct in an educational process that ful-

fills society's basic needs and requirements. The Crown Prince added that the people who are most in need of education are the children of the poor in Third World countries. He called for more attention to be given to rural areas in providing all possible educational services to its inhabitants. After speaking, Prince Hassan presented the medals to 43 teachers for their outstanding services. (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

Jordan-PLO steadfastness committee ends meeting

AMMAN, Sept. 21 (Petra) — The joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for Supporting the Steadfastness of the Inhabitants of the Occupied Arab Territories concluded its five-day 17th meeting this morning.

During the meeting, the committee discussed several topics related to supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian Arab people, and made decisions to support several projects in various sectors, including the establishment of a national welfare fund to support the employees of several public institutions and establishments in the occupied areas. It also decided to form a special sub-committee to govern the work of this fund.

The committee's decisions also included taking the necessary steps to continue supporting the steadfastness of the kinsmen in the occupied areas, in view of the repressive measures and practices of the Israeli occupation authorities against the Arab residents, who are trying to make their life more difficult by preventing Arab aid and services from reaching them.

The committee also rejected the activities of the village "leagues" formed by the Israeli authorities in the West Bank with the aim of creating conflict among the Arab residents, entrenching its occupation and implementing the autonomy scheme. The committee called on the Arab residents to confront this suspect plot, and not

to cooperate with these leagues. The meetings were attended on the Jordanian side by Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim, Interior Minister Suleiman Arar, Transport Minister and Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Ali Subeimi and Under-Secretary of Occupied Territories Affairs Shawkat Mahmoud.

The Palestinian side by included Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee member and Department of the Occupied Homeland Affairs Head Hamed Abu Sittih, Mr. Khalil Al Wazir, Mr. Abdul Rahim Ahmad, Dr. Hanna Naser, Mr. Hani Al Hassan and Brig. Gen. Abdul Razaq Al Yahya.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Arab scientists meet in Paris

AMMAN, Sept. 21 (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) participate in the meetings of a group of experts under the patronage of Arab scientific research councils, which will begin in Amman tomorrow. Dr. Munzir Salah, the director of the computer center at the RSS, who left Amman today, said the group discuss a strategy for science and technology for the Arab world, in preparation for its submission to the second Arab summit conference which will be held in Baghdad next year. The meeting group will last nine days.

Agriculture, JCO aides in Iraq

AMMAN, Sept. 21 (Petra) — Under-Secretary of Agriculture Al Lawzi and Jordan Cooperation Organisation Assistant Secretary General Musa Arafa arrived in Baghdad last night for a visit which will last several days. The aim of the visit is to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in agricultural

Journalism students train on the job

AMMAN, Sept. 21 (Petra) — Students of journalism at Amman have completed practical training at the Jordan News, Radio Jordan and Jordan Television. During their six-month period, the students received practical training in news writing and the preparation of news items, as well as preparing and producing radio and television programmes.

Shammout sees 2 ambassadors

AMMAN, Sept. 21 (Petra) — Secretary General of the Foreign Office Amer Shammout received at his office separately today the Ambassador in Amman Mohammad Al Habib Abbas and the Korean Ambassador in Amman Jin Chull Soh. During the meetings, Mr. Shammout reviewed with the envoys relations between Jordan and their countries.

Sharif Ghazi due in Kuwait

AMMAN, Sept. 21 (Petra) — Director General of Civil Aviation Hani Rakan will leave Amman for Kuwait tomorrow for a visit during which he will have talks with Kuwaiti officials on developing the relations of cooperation and coordination between the two countries in civil aviation. Sharif Ghazi will be accompanied on the visit by Director of Air Transport Hani

Eight merchants fined

AMMAN, Sept. 21 (Petra) — The military court has sentenced eight merchants to fines ranging from JD 120 to JD 200 for violation of Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor announced the sentences.

Badran, Sharif Zaid see Nott

AMMAN, Sept. 21 (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received at his office this morning British Secretary of State for Defence John Nott and the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by British Ambassador in Amman Alan Urwick.

Mr. Nott and his delegation this morning visited the martyrs' Monument, where they saw documentary films narrating the story of the development of the Jordanian armed forces since their establishment, as well as the story of the Great Arab Revolt.

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker also received this morning Mr. Nott and his delegation, who arrived in Amman yesterday for an official visit to Jordan which will last several days. The meeting was

attended by Chief of the General Staff Maj. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb and several high-ranking officers, as well as Ambassador Urwick and the British military attaché in Amman.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran receives British Secretary of State for Defence John Nott at his office on Monday (Petra photo)

Stop meeting in occupied lands, Sharkas tells world archivists

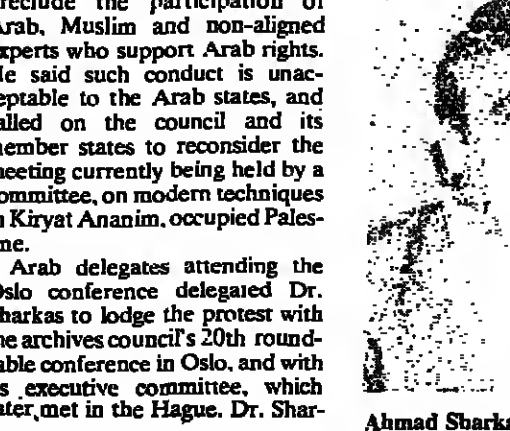
AMMAN, Sept. 21 (J.T.) — Jordan has lodged an official protest against the meetings being held in the occupied Arab territories by some technical committees subordinate to the International Council of Archives.

The protest was lodged by Director General of the Department of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives Ahmad Sharkas, who has recently returned from meetings of the council held in Oslo and the Hague in the last two weeks.

The council also decided to render assistance to the World Archivists' Association, and to appoint new chairmen and members for the technical committees stemming from the council, Dr. Sharkas said.

Dr. Sharkas said in his protest that the holding of such meetings in the occupied territories would preclude the participation of Arab, Muslim and non-aligned experts who support Arab rights. He said such conduct is unacceptable to the Arab states, and called on the council and its member states to reconsider the meeting currently being held by a committee, on modern techniques in Kiryat Ananin, occupied Palestine.

Dr. Sharkas said that the council also approved several cooperation projects with the International Federation of Libraries Association (IFLA) and with the International Council for Documentation, with emphasis on the preservation of documents, training programmes, publishing rights and the unification of standards.



Ahmad Sharkas

CORRECTION

The Jordan Times reported in a story on page 3 in Monday's edition that a warehouse that had caught fire near Bayader Wadi Seer on Saturday has contained methyl alcohol and tissue paper. That report was erroneous, and the Jordan Times has confirmed that the warehouse contained only baby diapers and paper products. We apologise for the error.

King, Queen, Crown Prince visit Goussouses

AMMAN, Sept. 21 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor yesterday visited the Goussouses family home, where they offered their condolences on the death of the late Haitham Goussous, the director of Queen Noor's office. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan also paid a similar visit to the family home to present condolences.

Insurance firms' capital would jump ten times under proposed new law

AMMAN, Sept. 21 (J.T.) — A special committee under the patronage of the Minister of Industry and Trade has completed the preparation of a new draft law on the control of the activities of insurance companies in the country. The committee has referred the draft law to the cabinet to take the necessary legislative measures for its approval and enactment.

The law is made necessary by substantial increases in the capital of insurance companies. He said the minimum paid-up capital required for each insurance company has been set at JD 1.5 million, whereas under the present law it is only JD 100,000.

Another reason for the proposal of the new law, he said, is the enormous increase in the benefits offered by the insurance companies.

Wadi Al Hasa survey reveals surprising wealth of occupation

KARAK (J.T.) — The Wadi Al Hasa, the boundary between Moab to the north and Edom to the south during the Bronze and Iron Ages, flows in a north-westerly direction across the south central plateau of Jordan, emptying into the southern end of the Dead Sea. An archaeological survey covering the area from the wadi to about 10 kilometres south of its mouth has revealed a large population.

Dr. Burton MacDonald, professor of Near Eastern archaeology at St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia, began surveying the southern bank of the Wadi Al Hasa in the fall of 1979, intending to complete the work in a six-week season. It had last been surveyed in the 1930s by Nelson Glueck, who spent less than a week there. As his work got underway, the archaeological richness Dr. MacDonald discovered made him decide to concentrate the efforts of his four-man team on the western third of the area. In April and May this year, he covered the central portion of the survey area to the northeast of Tafila, beyond the Wadi Al Laban.

of the elusive Persian period, from about 539 to 332 B.C., which has been found nowhere in southern Jordan.

At 164 sites lithic materials were found, evidence of a great deal of occupation during the long Prehistoric period that stretches back from 3300 B.C. One hand-axe dates to 500,000 B.C.; 17 sites date to half a million years ago. Neolithic pottery was also found; at two places the sites at which it was found are *in situ* — undisturbed.

Remains are particularly rich from the 600-year period when the Nabataeans controlled the area. Over half of the 148 sites where pottery was found contained some of their distinctive ware. The surveyors found an olive press and a temple built by the Nabataeans.

"The Nabataeans were everywhere," Dr. MacDonald said. "Agriculturally they were terrific. They made use of land that other people weren't able to use. In one small area with 80 Nabataean sites, their population must have been very dense."

When the Roman general Pompey conquered Syria-Palestine in 64-3 B.C., the Nabataeans avoided confrontation and remained independent until Trajan annexed their region in A.D. 106. Dr. MacDonald thinks that the Romans who administered the area and designed its forts and roads did not move people into the

area; Nabataean pottery continues to be dominant during the period of Roman occupation.

The 11-mile stretch of Trajan's road which runs through the survey area — and north to Damascus, south to Aqaba — was probably built by Nabataeans, and quite likely over a route already in use by them. The foundations for the arches of the bridge on which the road crossed the wadi seem to be their workmanship.

During the Byzantine period, hermits moved into caves in the wadi wall which are barely accessible today. Last year Dr. MacDonald was able to explore caves 60 to 70 metres from the wadi floor in the Western part of the survey area by using extension ladders. He found Christian symbols — doves and fish — in ceiling decorations, as well as Greek inscriptions: for example, "Theodoros, servant of the archangel, and "This was built by John the Abbott."

The caves in this year's survey area are in nearly vertical cliff faces. Perhaps carved stairs which have since eroded away led to them in antiquity. Today they may possibly be reached by helicopter.

Next spring Dr. MacDonald will begin surveying in the lush Wadi Al Ali — made hospitable by oasanders and waterfalls — and then he will move out to another extreme in terrain, the eastern desert. He is confident he will find 300 more sites.

When the Roman general Pompey conquered Syria-Palestine in 64-3 B.C., the Nabataeans avoided confrontation and remained independent until Trajan annexed their region in A.D. 106. Dr. MacDonald thinks that the Romans who administered the area and designed its forts and roads did not move people into the

area; Nabataean pottery continues to be dominant during the period of Roman occupation.

WHAT'S GOING ON

- Film**
Cinema in Arabic about life in Britain today at the British at 8 p.m.
- Painting exhibitions**
Jibeh F. Al Qadi, at the British Council.
Suzanna Seraphim, at the Jordan National Gallery, Jabal deh.

ARE YOU...

Are you a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a message? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public? Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in Arabic or English... free of charge. Entries should be received at the Jordan Times by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the event. We know!

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Applicants should possess the following:
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2. Jordanian nationality
3. A good knowledge of English
4. A genuine interest in teaching.
For further information, contact Tel. 94911 ext. 138, Amman.

Jordan Times

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POLITICAL HORIZON

Camp David and autonomy

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

AUTONOMY is a word of Greek origin which literally means self-government. Another meaning of the word refers to any state that governs itself.

As a word, it is neutral: its meaning however is either loaded positively or negatively, according to the person using it.

Taken at face value it could mean an almost free independent state. The opposite can also be true if looked at negatively. Certainly its sovereignty is less than that of a fully independent and internationally recognised state.

For the past few years the word has become part of current parlance in the context of the Middle East situation. When it was first introduced and by whom are questions relevant to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Its mere introduction into the situation and its current usage show a vast reduction of Arab rights and aspirations since 1948.

That it is debated by the Arabs, and the Palestinians too, is indicative of the debased status that the Palestinian cause has suffered. We will not discuss the process by which the Arabs were made to successively scale down their hopes, rights and demands. It should, however, be recalled that only in 1948 — which is not ancient history — and for many years thereafter, the Arabs insisted on an independent Arab Palestine — all of Palestine.

The claim was based on demographic and historical criteria incontestable by any scholar or judge. It was on this basis that the 1947 United Nations partition plan was rejected and it is on this basis that the Arabs continue to insist on a just solution.

From that stance, insisting on the Arab character of Palestine to the less than emulated mini state is a distance that is difficult to contemplate.

What is meant by the autonomous status advanced by Prime Minister Begin? How was the Palestinian question treated in the Camp David accords? And how has it been further reduced by the Israeli interpretation, indeed, reinterpretations? What does the autonomy of persons, not land, mean when Mr. Begin speaks of it? Does it have a meaning at all? How does the concept continue to be further watered down?

The Camp David accords provided for "transitional arrangements for the West Bank and Gaza for a period not exceeding five years". In the later joint Sadat-Begin letter of March 26, 1979 further explanations were given. The letter stated that the aim of the negotiations is the establishment of a self-governing authority providing for "full

autonomy to the inhabitants". Jordan was almost off-handedly referred to as if the matter were of little consequence to it. Yet, in case Jordan refused to take part in what amounted to a fait accompli, "...negotiations will be held by Egypt and Israel". The purpose of these negotiations, with or without Jordan, was to reach agreement "on the modalities for establishing the elected self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza..."

Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the Camp David agreements and the subsequent autonomy talks must be viewed in light of this background. It would seem that the participants cared little whether Jordan joined the negotiations or not. No mention was made of the Palestine Liberation Organisation recognised since the 1974 Rabat summit conference as the sole legitimate representative of the

Palestinian people. And finally, on the strength of what precedent did the parties to the accords base their agreement to dispose of the Palestine problem in this manner?

The West Bank remains as part of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan whose sovereignty over the area was sanctioned by the Jordanian Parliament's act of union in 1950 — a parliament that included freely elected representatives of the Palestinian people. Jordan's adherence to the 1974 Rabat consensus did not constitute a negation of its legal sovereignty over the area.

Who gave the American and the Egyptian presidents and the Israeli prime minister the authority to deal with questions in the absence of the power that holds title to sovereignty? Should not the Palestinian people, as represented by their organisation, be at least consulted?

Balanced approach

THE VISIT to East European states just concluded by the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, stands out as a good example of the efforts being made by some quarters of the Arab World to devise a fair and responsible policy that prevents the Arabs from being used as pawns in the superpower struggle. Kuwait is the only Arab state in the Gulf that has full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and has gone so far as to buy some military equipment from Moscow. Yet, its political and economic tendencies have always been oriented towards the West, and its role in the Western-dominated global financial system continues to grow daily.

The long-term interest of the Arabs is to develop a rejuvenated sense and form of non-alignment that rejects both the stultifying dogmatism and state control of the Soviets and the crude politics of the frontier of the Americans. The most logical course for Arab states is to forge closer links with Western Europe and also with other Third World states who are in a position to provide us with the kinds of technical equipment that we have bought mostly from the West. A south-south dialogue among developing states is not a theoretician's chef d'oeuvre. It is a practical idea with enormous potential whose time has come.

The Kuwaitis are providing us with a fine example of how we could develop a long-term Arab policy based on a balanced approach to East-West rivalries. One can have economic, political and even military relations with the Americans or the Soviets without having to fall into line with their predatory and aggressive instincts.

LETTERS

Hitting 'home'

To the Editor

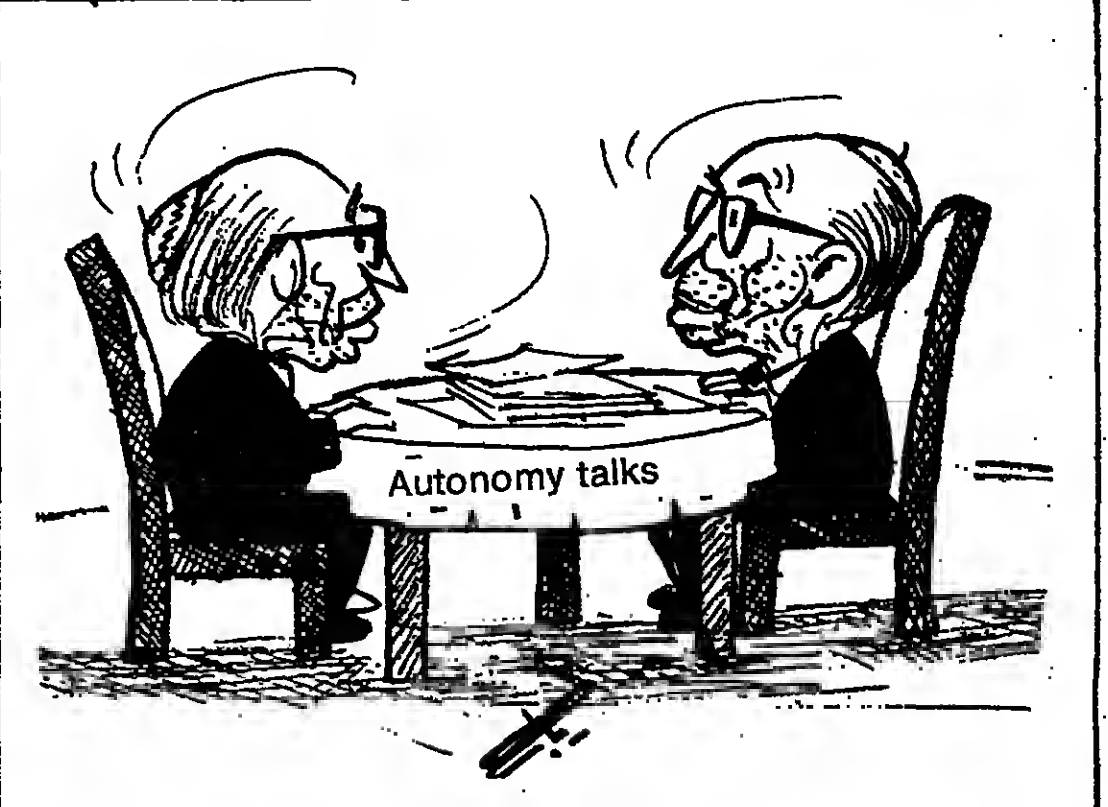
I have been a reader of the Jordan Times for a very long time. I consider your paper one of the most objective and professional publications in most of Arab states.

But despite the overwhelming pros of the Jordan Times, I have found that the paper has some serious shortcomings that directly touch upon our national interest.

An example of those shortcomings was the headline in last Thursday's (Sept. 17) edition of the Jordan Times in which your first-page editor(s) described Begin's return from Washington as "arriving back home".

I think the Jordan Times editors should be politically aware of who are to be described as "arriving back home": the Arab Palestinians or Menachem Begin?

Azzam Abu Azzam
Amman



ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Cry for help

AL RA'I: The statement issued yesterday by the mayors and heads of village councils in the West Bank indicates the seriousness of the situation under which our kinsmen in the occupied areas are living. We believe that this should prompt the Arabs to pay proper attention and act quickly and intensively to help our kinsmen cope with this phase.

In the process of explaining the impact of the occupation authorities' decision to prevent Arab aid to the occupied cities and villages, our kinsmen in the occupied areas were placed before one of two options: either they accept the autonomy plot or leave their homeland in search for their livelihood. Both options are in line with the final goal which Zionism seeks to achieve, namely to devour the Arab lands and end the Arab presence there forever.

Undoubtedly, the Zionist enemy has resorted to such uncivilised tactics after trying all methods of repression and terrorism without achieving any success in taming the will of our steadfast kinsmen or destroying their valiant resistance.

Our kinsmen in the occupied areas are facing a serious situation and this should prompt the Arabs to act quickly to save them from the abyss into which the occupation authorities are trying to drive them.

While we affirm our confidence in the firmness of our kinsmen in the occupied Arab areas and their ability to resist plots, we would like to affirm also that the "cry for help" made by the mayors and the heads of the village councils in the occupied areas in their statement yesterday should find a quick response and serious action by the Arabs before it is too late.

A never-ending aim

AL DUSTOUR: Yesterday the Israeli military government in the occupied areas announced that it has decided to share the powers in the occupied areas with a civilian organisation headed by an Israeli expert.

This Israeli step is part of the so-called Sharon plan whose aim is to delude our kinsmen in the occupied areas that Israel wants to ease the grip of the military government which is restricting their freedom.

However, the real aim of this step is to drag the residents of the occupied areas into the autonomy negotiations.

Israel and its partners in Camp David, who failed to persuade the Arab residents in the occupied areas to join the autonomy negotiations, are now trying a new tactic by gradually transforming the Israeli military government into an Israeli civilian government and giving some Arab employees jobs of administrative nature and then facing the world with the new fait accompli.

We are confident that the awareness of our people in the occupied homeland is capable of foiling the enemy designs and plots. We should also draw the attention of all the concerned Arab and international quarters to the seriousness of the Israeli action whose aim is to make life for residents of the occupied areas impossible, by preventing Arab aid from them.

Israel's aim has never changed; it wants to evacuate the Arab residents from their homeland in order to replace them with Jewish settlers, even though such actions are contrary to the Geneva conventions and all international laws and norms.

Nevertheless, the primary responsibility for protecting our lands and kinsmen is an Arab responsibility. The Arab nation should embark on a practical action going beyond denunciation, condemnation and going to the United Nations and the international community.

Problems of the Arabs in Israel

By Amnon Kapeliouk

THE BANNING, last December, of the congress of the Arab population in Israel, which was to have taken place in Nazareth, has led to further deterioration in the relations between the Likud government and the Arab population of Israel (within its pre-67 borders). In order to prevent the meeting, it had been necessary to invoke the emergency regulations of 1945 (art. 84) which date back to the British mandate but are still in force today. This provoked an outcry, not only amongst the Arab community but also amongst liberal Jewish circles.

Nowadays the Arabs represent 14% (525,000) of the population of Israel. M. Tawfiq Ziyad, the mayor of Nazareth, who is regarded as the most eminent representative of the Israeli Arabs, did not fail to protest against the banning of the congress: "Not only we are treated like second-class citizens, but also we are forbidden to debate legally." In fact the congress would have been the first meeting of its kind since the creation of Israel in 1948. No doubt the idea of a congress was conceived when discriminatory measures against the Arab community in Israel increased following the election victory in May 1977 of the nationalist Right and the simultaneous intensification of repression in the occupied territories.

The land problem is still the principal source of anxiety to the Israeli Arabs. Following the establishment of the state, a complex legal system was set up which permitted the expropriation of Arab land: over the years, 150,000 hectares of land have been confiscated for Jewish settlements.

Most of the expropriations have taken place in Galilee where, over two years ago, some thirty little "forts" were established: small settlements belonging, for the most part, to the military agricultural units (Nahal), are built on the hills overlooking the Arab villages in the hope of restricting the development of those villages — a policy which is summed up in the following remark made by the Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir at the beginning of the winter: "Galilee will not be a place for

Goyim ("Gentiles" or non-Jews) but for Jews." While the expropriations in Galilee were being carried out, the government was passing an unprecedented law concerning the eviction of almost 10 thousand Bedouin from the Negev and the setting up of military installations on their land, in preparation for the eventual evacuation of western Sinai. According to the new law, the Bedouin will have no recourse before the law.

Further dispossessions

Since the foundation of the State, six hundred and thirty-five Jewish settlements (one hundred and twenty-five of them in the occupied territories) have been established. But not one village has been built for the Arab citizens (except for a few groups of dwellings for the Bedouin) despite the fact that the Arab population has tripled in size since 1948. The development plans for the Arab villages are marking time. Thus, in the general budget for development for 1979-80, from a total of \$16,540 million, only 2% was allocated to Arab areas. The construction projects for villages for the Arab community are either "frozen" or approved after a considerable delay. Under demographic pressure, unauthorised buildings have now sprung up which the police or the frontier guards will soon demolish. Over 40% of the Israeli Arabs are already living under difficult conditions with at least three people to a room.

Although Israeli Arabs have been gradually dispossessed of their land and now provide the economy with a work force which performs the most menial tasks, no less than 25% of them are still farmers. However, only 10% of their land is irrigated compared with 55% of the Jews' land. Their consumption of water for irrigation amounts for no more than 2.5% of the total.

Only 2% of the civil servants in the Israeli government are Arab. Four years ago, the former adviser on Arab affairs to the prime minister's office, Mr. Shmuel Toledano, described the actual status of this class of citizens: "All the key positions dealing with the country's

economy are occupied by Jews. They control all the banks, the companies, government policy, the Histadrut (the main trade union). They hold all the power of the state in their hands. When it is decided to devalue the pound or to reduce the subsidies, the Arabs have no say even though all this directly concerns the half-a-million Israeli-Arab citizens. In effect, the Israeli Arabs are not represented on any forum where decisions are made which directly concern them."

Subtle discrimination

The discrimination is always subtle and disguised. For example, on 17 December 1980, the Israeli Knesset passed a law granting aid to large families (i.e. with four children or more). The law did not exclude the Arabs from taking advantage of it but a short paragraph simply stated that the law was only applicable where one member of the family had completed his compulsory military or reserve service. It is well-known that Arabs are not called up for service which means that although their birthrate is one of the highest in the world — all their families are large — the entire community is prevented from benefiting from this new legislation. It is the same iniquitous situation with housing aid for young couples, which is also granted on completion of military service.

In the field of education, recent statistics have shown that there is a need for two thousand classes for the Arab pupils. In secondary school, only 8% of the Arab children attain their baccalaureat, as compared with 24% of the Jews. At university they represent only 3.7% of the total (fifty-four thousand students). Over the last three years, the student organisations have gradually passed into the hand of the extreme right, as a result of which the Arab students have become targets for constant acts of aggression and have sometimes been expelled (as at Beer Sheva) or made to live in their home towns or villages. A leaflet distributed last May at Haifa University by the fascist student group "Yesh" declared that: "The Arabs cannot live in a democratic

society. They only respect the law under military occupation. Therefore martial law should be imposed on all the Arabs in Erez Israel" (the Biblical name for Palestine).

Certain opinions currently held by those in power are by their nature alarming to the Arab community as regards their long-term future in the country. Mr. Moshe Sharon, a former adviser on Arab Affairs to the prime minister, made the following statement after his resignation from the post: "In the course of my duties I came across a number of individuals motivated by militarist feelings who believed that an uprising by the Arab minority was inevitable. This eventuality did not worry them because they believed that it would give them the opportunity to chase the Arabs out. Other people would say 'If it is true that such an uprising is inevitable, then we must channel it in such a way that it takes place at a time and in conditions which are favourable to Israel. Why wait until the end of the '80's when it would be better if it happened at the beginning of the '80's?' That's how they are talking. The commander, Gen. Avigdor Ben-Gal, declares that as far as he is concerned, the Arabs of Israel are "a cancer in the body of the country". Gen. Sharon, the minister of defence and champion of the settlements in the occupied territories, has on several occasions, referred to the Arab citizens as "strangers", threatening them, as it were, with a new exodus: "They must beware of extremism", he has said. "If they want to avoid a second tragedy similar to that which befell the Palestinian people in 1948." Another of the ministers in Mr. Begin's government, Mr. Gideon Patt, made the following suggestion: "If any member of the Arab minority does not like it here, he can take a taxi and, within half an hour, cross the river Jordan, and we will wave goodbye to him."

Palestinians to the core

The vast majority of Israeli Arabs see themselves as an integral part of the Arab Palesti-

nian people, the rest of whom are under military occupation in the territories conquered by Israel, or dispersed throughout the Arab World. Palestinian consciousness was reinforced in the minds of the Israeli Arabs by the bloody events of the "Day of the Land" of 30 March, 1976 in which 6 farmers were shot dead by the Israeli army. Some Arab citizens are asking for "Arab" to be replaced by "Palestinian" on their Israeli identity cards as a more accurate description of their nationality.

In line with this solidarity, the manifesto of the congress which should have taken place in Nazareth, was signed by hundreds of Arab individuals with diverse political leanings. It laid down that peace depended on Israel's withdrawal to its pre-1967 borders, the recognition of the "Palestinians' right to self-determination and the creation of an independent Palestinian state. The manifesto of the congress also specified that the PLO was the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that it would be necessary to deal with the PLO to establish peace. It was, however, this phrase which served as the pretext for banning the congress, with the Israeli authorities taking refuge behind the following argument: the Israeli Arabs are part of the Palestinian people; according to the Nazareth Congress, the PLO is the representative of the Palestinian people and therefore of the Israeli Arabs. However, the law regards the PLO as a terrorist organisation.

Finally, the state of unrest has succeeded in winning over the country's Druze community. Over the years, the Israeli authorities have succeeded in creating a national consciousness amongst the Druzes which in general does not exist amongst this community in the Middle East, and in separating them from the other Arabs (according to the "divide and rule" formula). The Druze Initiatives Committee which supported the Nazareth Congress, affirms that the Druzes are part of the Arab nation with all the consequences that that entails.

Le Monde Diplomatique

Abdullah Al Qaq reports on Kuwait's commitment to its Non-aligned policies

Gulf in troubled waters

KUWAIT — Kuwait hopes an East European tour just completed by its emir (ruler) will help persuade other conservative Gulf oil states to establish diplomatic relations with Moscow.

The trip to Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Non-aligned Yugoslavia by Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, which has just ended, demonstrated Kuwait's commitment to Non-aligned principles and desire to prevent superpower conflict in the Gulf, they said.

Kuwait is the only one of the six conservative Gulf states to have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and other East European bloc countries. Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar, Oman and Bahrain, Kuwait's partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council, have long resisted any ties with the bloc, which they generally regard as hostile.

But diplomats said Kuwait believed the Gulf states must maintain balanced relations with both world power blocs.

Kuwait sees an increasing danger of U.S.-Soviet rivalry in the Gulf, with growing U.S. military presence provoking the threats it is meant to counter, the diplomats said.

Opinions in other Gulf States vary over the degree of Soviet threat to the region which they perceive. But none appears ready to accept the Kuwaiti argument that they could handle Moscow better if they had diplomatic relations, the diplomats said.

Oman sees the Soviet Union, through South Yemen, as such a threat that it has given Washington military facilities. Saudi Arabia also perceives a Soviet threat, especially since its neighbour South Yemen set up an overly anti-Western alliance last month with Ethiopia and Libya. But the Saudis have refused military facilities to the U.S., fearing this could lead to Soviet counter-moves, the diplomats said.

The UAE has said it sees only a minimal Soviet threat and has repeatedly criticised American plans for a Rapid Deployment Force to intervene in Gulf crises.

The Kuwaiti officials said Sheikh Jaber briefed east European leaders on the Gulf Cooperation Council, a grouping similar to the European Common Market.

When the council was founded last May, the Soviet media denounced it as a covert military pact serving U.S. interests.

Kuwaiti government sources said the Gulf Cooperation Council nations would almost certainly discuss relations with Moscow at their next summit meeting, in Riyadh in November.

Sheikh Jaber's adviser, former finance minister, Mr. Abdel Rahman Al Atiqi, is to visit the member states this week to brief them on the emir's tour.

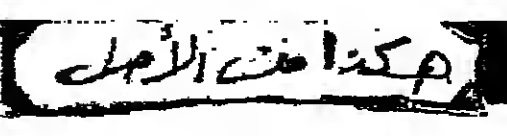
The tour appeared designed to back up Kuwait's Non-aligned philosophy with commercial and financial agreements.

It ended with agreements to increase economic cooperation, including agriculture, transport, tourism and medicine in Bulgaria, trade and industry in Romania, and industry and finance in Yugoslavia.

The emir had talks in Turkey on his way to Eastern Europe and government sources here said Kuwait welcomed a Turkish request to buy crude oil. Turkish officials will visit Kuwait soon to discuss details.

Officials said Sheikh Jaber's political talks with East European leaders were dominated by the Iran-Iraq war, which has been raging for a year only a few miles from Kuwait's borders.

The Non-aligned Movement, of which Kuwait is a member, is one of several international bodies trying to end the conflict.



By Scott Pendleton

Battle between U.S. President Reagan and Congress over sale of advanced surveillance aircraft (AWACS) and other equipment to Saudi Arabia begins...

of the United States, considerable opposition exists among some members of Congress. Congress might vote to block all or part of this sale...

AWACS deal: the 'pros'

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article contains excerpts from an article in Saudi Business magazine.

Oil producing facilities are highly vulnerable to air attack. Saudi Arabia wants to develop its air defences to protect its own facilities.

eration to widen the conflict by attacking Saudi oil installations? Assuming eventual resolution of this current crisis, who can predict the future alignment of interests and allegiances in the historically volatile Middle East?

Saudi Arabian interests

One of the very fundamental obligations of any sovereign government is to provide for the peace, prosperity and happiness of its citizens...

United States' interests

Uninterrupted access to Gulf oil resources is vital to the economies of the West and Japan. Disruption of this critical source of energy would cause these economies unprecedented interruption...

"Where our support is needed is to convince our representatives in Congress that good relations with Saudi Arabia are good for American interests...

The advertisement cites Saudi Arabia's responsible role in stabilising the oil market, its anti-communist stance and its support of the dollar...

Following is the memorandum of position circulated among the Riyadh group: - The economies of the free world depend upon access to Gulf oil.

Arabia has been uncooperative by refusing to support Camp David peace negotiations and has somehow manoeuvred the dramatic rise in oil prices that has created U.S. inflation and recession.

So long as the Palestinian issue remains unresolved, Arab-Israeli tension will continue, with the possibility of armed conflict ever present. Any addition of military hardware to either side affects the balance of power.

The Saudis want the AWACS to defend their oil installations, 1,000 miles away from Israel. Were they to deploy the AWACS within range of Israel, they would be easily detected by Israeli radar.

United States governmental review

Both the Carter and Reagan administrations have examined the Saudi request in great detail, analysing the military threat to Saudi Arabia, Saudi air defence requirements, options available and Saudi abilities to absorb and operate sophisticated defence systems.

Congressional objections to this sale centre around two themes: First, that this equipment in the hands of the Arabs threatens the security of Israel...

The air defence package

Saudi Arabia has requested the U.S. government to sell equipment that will enhance its ability to defend against air attack. This equipment includes extra fuel tanks that will increase the range and loiter time of the F-15 fighters already on order...

state of Israel within the limits of U.N. Resolution 242... It must, however, also look to its own interests and survival. The Arab-Israeli dispute is not the sole source of tension and potential conflict in the region.

Saudi Arabia, along with the overwhelming majority of Arab states, has grave reservations about the Camp David peace process. So do some allies in Europe. Aside from neutralising Egypt in the line-up of forces, this process has so far failed in its goal of resolving the basic issue of Palestinian self-determination.

Moreover, we believe no-one has either a need or right to launch Pearl Harbour-style sneak "pre-emptive" attack. Such attacks will never solve the Arab-Israeli issue...

Economics of the sale

Saudi Arabia will continue to build its defences either with or without the U.S. Aside from the political issues involved, providing Saudi Arabia its needs from American industry is in America's best economic interests.

scale. Efforts of the Carter administration to reduce export of arms failed to gain support from other arms exporting nations. Only the United States suffers from such unilateral restraint.

Within reason, the U.S. should be responsive to the legitimate requirements of friendly nations particularly where other options exist and where acquisition of the hardware and services is inevitable from one source or another.

United States exports to Saudi Arabia now exceed \$5 billion annually -- against imports of Saudi oil costing over \$12 billion in 1979. Saudi Arabia was the ninth largest source of U.S. imports. Saudi oil represents over 99 per cent of U.S. imports from the kingdom.

What if the Congress blocks this sale? The Saudis may cancel the F-15 programme and order French Mirage 4000s or the German-British-Italian Tornado. If no AWACS are provided, they may pump R & D money into the U.K. to upgrade their Nimrod early warning system to the state-of-the-art of AWACS.

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ECONOMY

Dollar dips, gold strengthens franc rises, pound still weak Commonwealth aides to discuss worsening plight of poor nations

PARIS, Sept. 21 (R) — The dollar weakened further on foreign exchange markets today, hit by worries about the U.S. economy, as gloom spreading from Wall Street pushed stock markets down in virtually all major financial centres.

The French franc benefited from new government support measures while the West German mark and Swiss franc pulled in funds at the dollar's expense, but sterling was still sickly.

Gold strengthened by \$15 to \$452.50 an ounce in London on the dollar's weakness and tensions in Poland.

Emergency measures taken by the French government drove the franc up but some economists said the socialist administration may have bought only a reprieve for the French currency.

Two measures decreed over the weekend — a higher interest rate and tighter exchange controls — reversed the trend which last week put pressure on the franc and prompted speculation about an imminent devaluation within the European Monetary System (EMS), particularly against the resurgent mark.

The actions eased strains in the EMS, which limits the fluctuations of its currencies, but Brussels dealers said a mark revaluation is still regarded by financial markets as inevitable.

In nervous market conditions in Paris, foreign exchange dealers traded dollars for around 3.32 francs, down from Friday's 3.44

francs, while they set the West German mark around 2.38 francs, compared with 2.40 on Friday. The Bank of France intervened at the midday fixing to break the dollar's fall.

The dollar also lost ground against most other currencies, being fixed 3.5 pfennings lower than Friday in Frankfurt at 2.2350 marks from 2.2714. This was its lowest fixing since May 4. It also fell to 1.9075 Swiss francs from Friday's 1.9525.

But they said the loss of confidence in President Reagan's economic policies shown by U.S. markets was also a factor in the recent change of attitude towards the dollar. Improved West German trade figures and higher Swiss interest rates have also swung sentiment towards these two currencies.

The sellout on Wall Street last week, when the Dow Jones Industrial average slumped 36 points, is depressing stock markets. Share prices were lower today in Frankfurt, Zurich, Tokyo, Sydney, Hong Kong and London, as well as Paris.

However, some Paris market operators and economic specialists said the one per cent rise to 18.5 per cent in interbank call-money rates and a ban on forward buying of foreign currency by French importers might not be enough to staunch the flow of funds away from the franc.

NASSAU, The Bahamas, Sept. 21 (R) — Commonwealth finance ministers open two days of annual talks here tomorrow with the focus on the worsening plight of the world's poorest nations.

Stopping on their way to the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank starting in Washington on September 29, the 44 ministers from the former British empire face a cheerless economic scene with large and small nations struggling to restore growth and confidence.

The ministers are especially worried about the problems caused by high interest rates and the growing debts of the non-oil-producing poor countries.

Conference sources, citing the deep racial, political and

economic differences among the delegates, said the talks would provide a glimpse of the problems to be dealt with at the Washington meeting and next month's conference in Cancun, Mexico, where leaders from 21 industrial and Third World nations will resume the so-called North-South dialogue.

The traditional Commonwealth autumn meeting also gives Third World delegates a chance to lobby the elder members — Britain, Canada and Australia — to exert their influence on key financial aid issues to be raised in Washington next week.

Conference sources said that high on the list of concerns for the poorer countries is that pressure can be put on the major industrial powers, especially the United

States and to a lesser extent Britain, to ease their punitive interest rates.

The IMF estimates that each one per cent rise in interest rates costs the 53 biggest borrowers in the developing world almost two billion dollars in new debts. It now costs the non-oil developing countries a staggering \$34 billion a year in interest payments alone.

Relief from this debt burden through more aid from the major lending institutions such as the World Bank and IMF, with fewer strings attached, is also a pressing issue for the conference.

But the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who plays a leading role at the meeting, is less than sympathetic to demands that the IMF pool of credit should be expanded and that borrowing countries have a greater say in how the money is

distributed.

The British chancellor generally follows the path of the Reagan administration that places top priority in fighting inflation with high interest rates and government spending cuts that put more responsibility for additional aid on the private sector.

This Conservative doctrine leaves little room for greater lending of the major world lending institutions to which the Third World looks for its economic survival, and has fuelled the resentment of many of the poorer Commonwealth countries.

Conference sources said that the ministers are expected to issue a communique before leaving for Washington urging greater political efforts to resolve the rich-poor conflict and expanded efforts by the World Bank and IMF to help the Third World.

Japan joins the leading aid donors

By David Dodwell

LONDON: Japanese aid to developing countries is likely to grow rapidly in the next five years, in contrast both with the trend among other major donors, and with Japan's own policies for most of the 1970s.

Official development assistance, which was \$2.2 billion in 1978 — 0.23 per cent of gross national product (GNP) — rose to \$3.3 billion in 1980 (0.32 per cent of GNP), and is likely to rise to about \$6 billion a year by 1985.

Once among the more niggardly aid donors, Japan will by 1985 be second only to the U.S. on present trends. As it liberalises the terms

on which it gives aid, less funds are likely to be tied to the purchase of Japanese goods and services.

The Japanese commitment, in the face of growing scepticism among donors like the U.S. and Britain about the value of aid, is rooted in a careful assessment of commercial and strategic self interest.

"Whether we like it or not we

are a considerable economic power. Since we never intend to use this power in a military way, the influence we have should be of an economic nature," said Dr. Saburo Okita, government representative for external relations.

"There is a sense of enlightened self interest here. If poorer countries succeed in developing, then this must have a favourable impact on the Japanese economy," he added.

In pursuit of this "enlightened self interest," the lion's share of Japanese aid goes to countries in its own area. Of bilateral aid totalling \$1.96 billion last year (about 60 per cent of all aid), three-quarters went to Asia.

More than 35 per cent, or just over \$700 million, went to the five member states of the Association of South East Asia Nations (ASEAN), which includes Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Japan is by far the most important single aid donor for many countries in Asia. It is the leading contributor to Asia's main multilateral aid agency, the Asian Development Bank.

Historical factors have dictated the direction and nature of Japan's aid. Much Japanese aid after the Second World War went to countries which had been under Japanese occupation as reparations.

The continued flow of funds to Asian countries can in part be seen as an attempt to erase memories scarred by Japanese military aggression, although reparations have long been completed.

Japan also smarts at the memory of anti-Japanese outbursts in south east Asia during the early 1970s, when traders' over-zealous efforts aroused charges of "economic imperialism." In 1974, Mr. Tanaka Kakuei, the then Prime Minister, had to be airlifted out of riots in Jakarta.

Since then Japan's trading links with the region have grown rather than diminished, and the Government has progressive liberalised the terms on which it offered aid.

Tied aid, which in 1975

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Sept. 21 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8510/30	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1964/67	Canadian dollar
	2.2280/2300	West German marks
	2.4710/40	Dutch guilders
	1.9110/30	Swiss francs
	36.37/42	Belgian francs
	5.2900/3000	French francs
	1132.01/1134.00	Italian lire
	224.30/60	Japanese yen
	5.4375/95	Swedish crowns
	5.7925/75	Norwegian crowns
	7.0250/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	466.00/467.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 21 (R) — The market closed lower, continuing last week's downturn which reflected speculation that U.K. interest rates are set to rise further, dealers said. The F.T. index at 1500 was down 10 points to 505.4 extending last week's 38 point loss.

Unilever fell 20p to 578 while other leading issues fell as much as 10p while U.K. government bonds fell up to 1 1/2 in short dates but other maturities were 1s easier after having traded 1s lower.

Gold shares firmed up to four dollars with the higher bullion price helping sentiment but turnover was small, dealers said. U.S. and Canadian issues eased.

GECC, Glaxo and Hawker declined 10p apiece while losses of 4p to 6p were noted in Plessey, Tate and Lyle, Beecham, Tube Investments, B.P., Shell, Boots and Blue Circle.

Tarmac closed 12p down at 384 after its half year results but Fisons closed unchanged at 133 having risen 3p to 136 following interim figures. Serck rose to 60p from 35p after the 60p cash offer made by BTR for shares it does not already own. BTR fell 4p to 312p.

Tanganyika Concessions (tanks) rose 25p to a high of 360p on fresh speculative demand before softening to 356p.

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Financial Times news feature

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION AMMAN/JORDAN INVITATION TO TENDER FOR SUBSCRIBER CARRIER EQUIPMENT NO. TCC 14/81

The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites the submission of tenders for the procurement, installation and testing of subscriber carrier equipment in the city of Amman.

A. Agents can obtain the tender documents from the Telecommunications Corporation headquarters in Amman for a price of JD 50, non-refundable, at the following address:

Secretary of Tender Committee
Telecommunications Corporation
P.O. Box 1689
Amman, Jordan
Telex No. 21221 JORTEL

B. The tender documents consist of the following materials:

1. Instructions to bidders for the subscriber carrier equipment
2. Terms and conditions for the subscriber carrier equipment
3. Statement of work for the subscriber carrier equipment
4. Technical specifications

C. The deadline for bid submission to the Telecommunications Corporation headquarters in Amman is 14:00 hours, Sunday Nov. 22, 1981.

D. Bids should be submitted in three copies, each in a closed envelope, sealed with red wax, and its covers labelled with the words "Bid for the subscriber equipment. Tender No. TCC 14/81; original, 1st copy... 2nd copy."

E. All bidders will be required to post a bid bond in the amount of 5% of the bid value in Jordan dinars, concurrent with the proposal, issued from a Jordanian bank.

F. Any subsequent amendments will automatically be forwarded to purchasers of the tender documents.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail
Director General
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Baseball standings

National League

Table showing National League baseball standings with columns for W, L, Pct., and GB for various teams.

Wild card

- List of wild card teams: Chicago 0, Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 6, Los Angeles 1, San Diego 1, Los Angeles 3.

American League

Table showing American League baseball standings with columns for W, L, Pct., and GB for various teams.

Table showing American League Wild Card standings with columns for W, L, Pct., and GB for various teams.

- List of American League Wild Card teams: California 3, New York 1, Milwaukee 2, Cleveland 1, Oakland 1, Kansas City 2, Minnesota 3.

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342380, 842428 Amman, or come in person.

GOBEN BRIDGE

LES H. GOBEN Chicago Tribune

- South West 3 Pass, East 5 Pass, South 6 Pass.

South West 1075432, South 542, East 3 Pass, South 5 Pass, South 6 Pass.

South West 3 Pass, East 5 Pass, South 6 Pass. Queen of Hearts.

Declarer at six thought he recognized from a number. He was correct in his play involved which could have led to a slam as North opened one no when North showed a South cue-bid in of reaching a grand that possibility was when North could bid the ace of in return. Declarer thought how to manipulate and suit to assure act. He played low any and ruffed the card. He drew both

outstanding trumps by leading to dummy's king, then he led a low diamond. If East had held the ace of diamonds, declarer would have been home. If East won the ace, declarer would get two club diamonds and ace of hearts. If East played low, the king would win and declarer's diamond loser would disappear on the ace of hearts.

Unfortunately, West captured the king of diamonds with the ace and exited with a heart. Now declarer tried to guess the location of the queen of clubs for his contract. When he failed to do so, he ended up down one. Declarer overlooked a line that would have guaranteed the slam if East held the ace of diamonds and would still have left him with excellent play if that card were with West. At trick one, declarer should win the ace of hearts, discarding a diamond from his hand. He ruffs a heart, draws trumps by leading to the king, and ruffs another heart. Now he exits with the king of diamonds.

If East has the ace, he wins, but is end played and the contract is guaranteed. As it is, when West wins the ace, declarer has two finesses for his contract instead of just one. West cannot return a club, for that will eliminate declarer's loser in that suit. So will a heart. Therefore, West is forced to play a diamond. Declarer finesses the ten. If that holds, two of his low clubs disappear. If it loses, declarer can still fall back on guessing who holds the queen of clubs for his contract.

Strong economy, past games favour Japan for '88 Olympics

— Japan's economic stability and success in staging past games are seen as the most positive reasons why Nagoya hopes to be chosen this month as the site of the 1988 summer Olympics.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) will choose for the first time between two Asian bidders, the central Japanese industrial city of Nagoya and the South Korean capital of Seoul.

The IOC will make the choice in a secret vote on September 30 at Baden-Baden, West Germany, at its annual session which follows a weeklong review of Olympic policy at its congress of world sporting figures.

Nagoya, which set out to win the games four years ago, looked a clear winner when Melbourne, Australia, withdrew for financial reasons.

But the Koreans have mounted an impressive campaign over the past two years and hope to become the second Asian country to stage the games.

Tokyo was the site of the successful 1964 summer games and Sapporo, in northern Japan, staged the winter Olympics of 1972.

Recent fact-finding missions by representatives of the 147 National Olympic Committees and of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) have reported that both cities are fully qualified to host the Olympics.

But the reports indicated that Seoul seemed, at present at least, to offer more facilities.

Nagoya officials feel their chances look better than those of Seoul because of Japan's economic strength. They also think Seoul will lose some votes because it has no diplomatic relations with many communist countries, including the Soviet Union.

Yet some officials of the Japan Olympic Committee (JOC) fear that opposition from Japanese environmentalists and others worried about possible costs to taxpayers will hurt the Nagoya cause.

Opponents of the games will seed a 12-member group to Baden-Baden. They will be led by Hiroshi Mizuta, a Nagoya university professor, who says they will hold protest meetings at the German Spa with the cooperation of some Japanese residents and environmental groups from the United States, France and Germany.

Adriaan Paulen, past president

of the World Amateur Athletics Federation, the major Olympic sports group, said in his report: "There is no doubt both cities (Seoul and Nagoya) can, and will organise the Olympic games in an adequate way."

But he said Seoul was already building its facilities and would be ready for all the sports except rowing, yachting and equestrian events by 1984.

However, Paulen added that Nagoya "has everything worked out on paper to start after the Baden-Baden decision."

Nagoya proposes to hold the games from October 8 to 23, with 21 sports scattered over 31 venues around the city.

The plan calls for building an Olympic village about 20 kilometres from the heart of the city, the fourth largest in Japan, with a population of 2.1 million.

The main stadium, seating 70,000, an indoor swimming pool and indoor gymnasium would be built in the city's peace park.

Originally, officials estimated the games would cost about \$3.7 billion but this figure would include \$3.3 billion for public and other related projects, including new roads, railways, a subway (underground) and modernised harbour facilities, mainly with central government aid.

But the latest budget cut the figure drastically to \$470 million covering only costs of building games facilities and of running the games.

Officials believe that if Nagoya wins its bid, the government will reconsider and extend more aid, noting that Tokyo and Sapporo received substantial government aid for their games. Recently, however, the government has called on Nagoya to rely on more private funds because of Japan's deficit-ridden state finances.

The Nagoya delegation of seven in Baden-Baden will be headed by the president of the chamber of commerce and industry, Shigemitsu Miyake.

Paulen's report made much of the anti-games demonstrations during his visit in June.

He said officials told him: "A minority of citizens fear that the tax-payers will be (over) charged in meeting a possible deficit, and in addition they fear the sites and the additional roads to be built will take away their rural land."

Paulen added that he felt the protests compared with those still smouldering in Tokyo against the building of Narita airport.

7 nations to meet for badminton tourney

KUALA LUMPUR, Sept. 21 (A.P.) — Eager to push themselves into the world rankings, China's top five badminton players have confirmed participation in the inaugural World Cup championships scheduled here for Oct. 7-11, Badminton Association of Malaysia (BAM) secretary, Shuaib Kassa said today.

The five are Zhang Ailing, Chen Ruzhien, Chen Chang, Han Hun and Yang Kesun.

From Indonesia, only Hadi Yanto and Dhany Sartika have indicated their decision to take part and BAM hopes to hear from their Indonesian counterparts of the participation of the other players including the All-England champion Liem Swie King.

Shuaib believed that although invited, former world number one Rudy Hartono will most likely be present only as a spectator.

Other men players who have indicated they will come for the showdown include the 1980 All-England winner Prakash Padukone and Syed Modi from India, Fleming Delfs, Morten Frost and Steen Flagberg from Denmark.

Weiskopf reaches \$2m mark

ABILENE, Texas, Sept. 21 (A.P.) — Moody Tom Weiskopf, controlling his famed temper as he did the West Texas winds, shot a flawless final round 4-under par 68 yesterday to earn the inaugural Lajet Classic golf championship and boost his career earnings to more than 2 million dollars.

It was the 14th tournament Players Association victory for the 38-year-old, Weiskopf, his first since he won the 1978 Doral-Eastern Open.

The \$63,000 first place prize boosted Weiskopf's 1981 earnings to \$113,100 and his career payoffs to \$2,002,525. Only three other players have passed the \$2m mark, Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino and Tom Watson.

Weiskopf, who was so irritated Saturday, refused to chew his words with reporters, took a one-shot lead into the final day.

His 72-hole total of 278 was 10-under par over the two-year course. He was praised by most of the players in the fields as being in tremendous condition.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



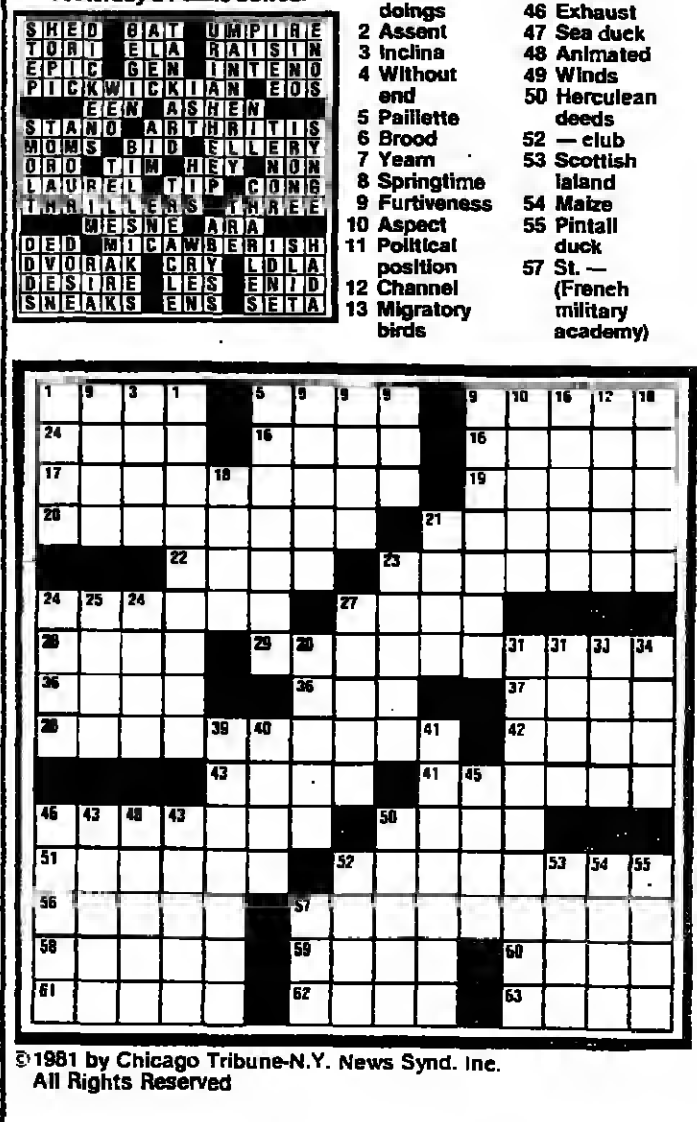
FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to be careful not to become embroiled in arguments or discussions for they could bring harm. In the evening different aspects make it possible to gain your aims. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't let a secret anxiety keep you accomplishing your goals today. A close tie gives you unexpected aid and comfort. TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Go about your business in a practical way and steer clear of one who likes to argue. Do something nice for a friend. GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Use diplomacy instead of forceful ways to gain your objectives. Be careful not to make monetary errors today. MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make sure you attend to regular duties before you amble off to seek pleasure or you could regret it later. LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Making collections and paying bills is vitally important today. Follow your hunches which are accurate at this time. VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Try to gain true harmony with associates. Sideslip one who opposes you. Handle civic affairs wisely. Use common sense. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Try not to argue with co-workers or there could be trouble and little accomplished. Take steps toward better health. SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't anger associates by taking off and celebrating when you shouldn't. Be sure not to act in a devious manner. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Strive for increased harmony with associates. Don't air family troubles away from home. Be sensible. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Much care in motion is important today to avoid possible mishap. Study reports and make sure they are accurate. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Make sure you are not too extravagant with money today. Use own good judgment now instead of relying on an expert. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Seeking new outlets is wise now since opportunity is knocking at your door at this time. Take needed health treatments. IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she may be willing to work hard for everything desired, but should be taught to use diplomacy, otherwise your progeny could have a difficult and unrewarding life. A good marriage is in the making in this chart. "The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Nikki Tenfelde

- ACROSS: 1 Kismet, 5 Affection, 9 Small, 14 Sent out, 15 Rodent, 16 Biblical pronoun, 17 Thought transference, 19 Aerie, 20 Occupation, 21 Liquidates, 22 Close by, 23 Artist's board, 24 Slave, 27 Charter, 28 Authentic, 29 Norwegian discoverer, 35 Seed, 36 Self-love, 37 Evergreen, 38 Joseph Smith, e.g., 42 Mention for an award, 43 Caustic, 44 One - (short film), 46 Like an island, 50 Pet in "The Yearling", 51 Roman procurator, 52 Biology of heredity, 56 Roman law enforcer, 57 Arena of learning, 58 Not at all, 59 Abominable snowman, 60 Concerning, 61 Mother, 62 Hubbard, 63 Pause, 64 Land source, 65 Kids' mothers, 66 Exhaust, 67 Sea duck, 68 Animated, 69 Winds, 70 Hurricane, 71 Palette, 72 Brood, 73 Scottish, 74 Springtime, 75 Spritiveness, 76 Aspect, 77 Political position, 78 Channel, 79 Migratory birds.



THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

A jumble word game section with words like YUSUR, CHITH, COHBOR, LIRIXE and a cartoon illustration of a man painting a picture. It includes instructions and a small cartoon titled 'WHAT THE PAINTER GAVE HIM.'

WORLD

Guerrilla groups included in WCC list of aid grants

GENEVA, Sept. 21 (R) — The World Council of Churches (WCC) today announced grants worth \$587,000 to 47 groups, giving almost half to Namibia's South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and three South African groups.

SWAPO, which is conducting a guerrilla war against South African forces in Namibia (South West Africa), receives \$125,000 from the WCC's special fund to combat racism.

"The SWAPO grant is for administrative and legal defence costs in Namibia and broadcasting and administrative costs in four countries which border Namibia," the WCC said.

The fund uses only cash which is specially designated to it, mainly

by churches, the world council noted. It has given \$4.7 million in awards since its first grants in 1970. Recipients pledge to use the money for humanitarian purposes.

The South African organisations which receive grants are the banned African National Congress (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and the South African Congress of Trade Unions

(SACTU). The ANC will receive \$65,000 for youth and educational work. PAC is to get \$45,000 for its publications, and SACTU \$15,000 for a bi-monthly journal and a workers' relief fund.

Eight groups, including the British-based South African non-racial olympic committee, are named for WCC awards for the first time. The world council is to give the committee \$5,000 to play a "more dynamic role in combating racism in sports and in seeking total isolation of apartheid South Africa from international sports."

Canada's SACTU solidarity committee is to receive \$4,000 to pay for one full-time staff member. The Irish anti-apartheid movement was awarded \$5,000 for office and personnel costs, and the Swiss-based "Berne Declaration" movements \$7,000 for its campaign against bank loans to South Africa.

At least 3 killed in U.S. C-130 transport crash

INDIAN SPRINGS AIR FIELD, Nevada, Sept. 21 (A.P.) — A C-130 transport plane carrying 68 people on a U.S. army training mission crash-landed and burst into flames early today near an air force landing strip. Officials said at least three were killed, four were missing and most of those aboard escaped with minor injuries.

Clark County deputy coroner Grant Davis said from Las Vegas that the air force told him three people had been killed and four others were missing and unaccounted for following the accident. The crash occurred 1.6 kilometres north of Indian Springs Air Fields, which is affiliated with Nellis air force base.

Shelly Camp, a Las Vegas police officer who was at the scene, said earlier the air force told him four deaths had been confirmed. Bob Barca, a public information officer for Nellis, said 61 of those aboard had been accounted for. He said 41 of them were treated for minor injuries and released, while the 20 others were admitted to hospitals. Reporters rushed to the scene.

but the plane burned for about four hours after the crash and were kept a half-mile from the wreckage.

12 die in Punjab riots

NEW DELHI, Sept. 21 (A.P.) — Officials today ordered paramilitary forces to patrol the North Indian city of Jullunder as the death toll in rioting in Punjab state, triggered by the arrest of a Sikh religious leader, rose to at least 12, the United News of India said.

Police reported that there people succumbed to gunshot wounds, two in Jullunder and one Amritsar. At least four others were reported in critical condition.

The death in a Amritsar hospital pushed to at least 9 the number of fatalities on yesterday's police firing at a mob which attacked them outside the detained Sikh leader's temple at Mehta Chowk village. However the Indian Express

newspaper said that at least 12 people were slain in the bloody fighting between the Sikhs and police. Bazaars in Amritsar, a holy Sikh city, were closed to protest the clashes.

In the incident at Jullunder, 350 kilometres northwest of here, three Sikhs on a motorcycle sprayed bullets into a crowded market place, killing one person on the spot. UNI reported today that two others have died in the hospital.

The leader, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, was arrested yesterday on a murder warrant issued in connection with the Sept. 9 slaying of a senior Indian editor.

Considering execution threats, torture and other mistreatment of the hostages, "You would be well on the conservative side if you were to decide that a court would pay a minimum of \$1,000 a day of captivity for each hostage," said Bruce Claggett, the attorney for the hostages and their families.

His proposal would cost the U.S. government \$23 million in compensation for the 92 Americans who were released last January after 444 days' captivity. That figure would be somewhat higher when compensation is added for hostages released before Jan. 9.

However, a representative of Vietnam Veterans told the commission that any compensation would be a "deliberate slap in the face" to Americans who fought in that war only to be scorned by their government and countrymen on their return.

The commission is composed of nine members, including former secretary of state Cyrus Vance.

The panel's decision was complicated by the lack of comparable precedent to what happened to the Americans in Iran.

But Mr. Claggett, in testimony before the commission, said there is strong moral and legal basis for his contention that the U.S. government is liable for compensatory damages.

Afghan soldiers, rebels locked in battle for provincial capital

QUETTA, Pakistan, Sept. 21 (R) — Afghan rebel groups and government forces are locked in a fierce battle for control of Afghanistan's second largest city of Kandahar, travellers arriving here from the area have said.

The travellers, mainly local tribesmen who plan to attend a council of rebel groups here this week, said the battle started four days ago. It was continuing when they left the area yesterday to travel the (200 kilometres) to Quetta, capital of Pakistan's Baluchistan province, they said.

Western diplomatic sources confirmed major fighting over the last few days in Kandahar which has a population of 230,000 and is only about (80 kilometres) from the Pakistan border.

The sources said rebels had made regular attacks on Kandahar since Soviet troops arrived in Afghanistan 20 months ago but that the present attack was a major bid to control the city.

The travellers said rebel groups controlled the centre of the city and most of its population were helping the rebels.

Street battles were in progress and government forces were shelling the city, capital of Kandahar province adjoining Pakistan, they said.

The provincial governor, regional army commander and other officials have evacuated the city to direct a counter-attack from a nearby airbase where Russian pilots are also stationed, the travellers said.

They reported about 300 houses and 200 small shops destroyed in shelling of the city by government forces.

Firm rebel control of Kandahar would be seen as a major military reverse for the Soviet-backed Afghan government.

It is important as a base for stopping infiltration from Pakistan's Baluchistan province, which now shelters about 500,000 Afghan refugees.

Mrs. Gandhi blasts U.S. about arms to Pakistan

SYDNEY, Sept. 21 (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today sharply criticised the United States and accused it of wanting to establish bases in Pakistan.

In an interview with Rajan Gupta, New Delhi correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald, Mrs. Gandhi said U.S. arms aid to Pakistan was a deliberate irritant to the Soviet Union. The aid was "the first step to try and get bases or a base," she said.

Accusing Washington of trying to make Pakistan replace Iran as its policeman in the region, Mrs. Gandhi said the United States was hostile to India because "we do not fit in with their global strategy."

Mrs. Gandhi said the U.S. had opposed the concept of Non-alignment originally and was still not happy with it. Washington did not like India's position on South Africa, Namibia or, earlier Vietnam.

But she denied a suggestion that India might be increasing its dependence on the Soviet Union.

Some marriages have broken down and there have been severe strains in others, the commission was told. One former hostage said he is suffering from insomnia, loss of hearing and a constant ringing in both ears.

Several other former hostages said they continue to suffer from physical and emotional problems resulting from their confinement.

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Several other former hostages said they continue to suffer from physical and emotional problems resulting from their confinement.

Panel to see if ex-U.S. hostages in Iran should be compensated...

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (A.P.) — Eight months after America's hostages were freed from Iran, a presidential commission is deciding whether the United States should pay them for their ordeal.

Its recommendation will be reviewed by President Ronald Reagan.

Considering execution threats, torture and other mistreatment of the hostages, "You would be well on the conservative side if you were to decide that a court would pay a minimum of \$1,000 a day of captivity for each hostage," said Bruce Claggett, the attorney for the hostages and their families.

His proposal would cost the U.S. government \$23 million in compensation for the 92 Americans who were released last January after 444 days' captivity. That figure would be somewhat higher when compensation is added for hostages released before Jan. 9.

However, a representative of Vietnam Veterans told the commission that any compensation would be a "deliberate slap in the face" to Americans who fought in that war only to be scorned by their government and countrymen on their return.

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The panel's decision was complicated by the lack of comparable precedent to what happened to the Americans in Iran.

But Mr. Claggett, in testimony before the commission, said there is strong moral and legal basis for his contention that the U.S. government is liable for compensatory damages.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (A.P.) — The United States has frozen about \$2 billion in U.S. bank accounts belonging to the government of Iran because the American embassy in Tehran has not been returned to the United States, the state department confirmed last night.

The U.S. government is also keeping possession of the Iranian embassy in Washington.

"There is a hold-up. It's a matter of reciprocity," said department spokesman David Hall.

Mr. Hall said he was not familiar with the legal issues involved and no one from the department was immediately available to consult.

But the Washington Post in today's edition quoted a lawyer representing Iran, Thomas G. Shack, as saying the freeze was a "clear and unequivocal violation" of the Jan. 20 agreement with Iran that led to the freeing of 52 U.S. hostages held in the Tehran embassy for 444 days.

The frozen U.S. accounts originally were meant to pay the expenses of the Iranian embassy and consulate in Washington.

The operations of that section have been financed with previous withdrawals from the frozen accounts under licence from the U.S. treasury. Mr. Shack was quoted as saying Iran did not know that when diplomatic relations were finally broken in April the U.S. government decided to block the accounts completely until the embassy in Tehran was returned, and his client found out when it tried to withdraw an additional \$1 million about 10 days ago.

Part of that money was to be his fee, he said. The state department official said Iran could get permission to send in money from abroad to pay its lawyers and the expenses of its interests section in the Washington Algerian embassy pending resolution of the dispute.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Post correspondent rapped by Peking

PEKING, Sept. 21 (R) — Chinese authorities today accused a Peking correspondent of the Washington Post, Michael Weisskopf of defying regulations for foreign journalists in a report about jailed Chinese dissident last week. Mr. Weisskopf was called to the Foreign Ministry this morning and served with a warning by information department, which handles about 100 foreign journalists here. Other journalists wrote similar reports, based on manuscript smuggled out of a Chinese labour camp and describe by informed Chinese sources as genuine. But so far only M. Weisskopf has been warned. An information department official telephoned other reporters to announce the warning. Asked why Mr. Weisskopf had been singled out, the spokesman said: "His report was the first that we saw."

Anti-nuke doctors end congress

HAMBURG, Sept. 21 (R) — Some 1,500 anti-nuclear doctor and scientists today ended a congress by declaring they would be powerless to help the victims of an atomic war. The doctors including delegations from the Netherlands, Britain and the Soviet Union, unanimously endorsed a final declaration that said: "We doctors can do nothing for the victims of an atomic war. There is no possibility of cure, no medical help." The doctors said they would not take part in disaster control exercises and would refuse to undergo training for specialist duty in a war. The congress was designed to draw attention to the consequences of nuclear war. Frank Barnaby, the head of Stockholm's SIPR peace research institute, advocated acceptance of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for a moratorium on deploying nuclear missiles. Western governments have rejected the proposal because they consider it would freeze Soviet superiority in this area.

Australians dislike involvement in Sinai

SYDNEY, Sept. 21 (R) — An overwhelming majority of Australians oppose participation in a U.S.-sponsored Middle East peacekeeping force, according to an opinion poll published today. The poll, published in the Sydney Morning Herald and Melbourn Age, found that 72 per cent of voters surveyed believe Australians should not be included in the proposed force while 2 per cent were in favour. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said Washington is very anxious for Australia to participate in the force which would police the Sinai after Israeli withdrawal next year under the Camp David peace accords. No decision is expected here on whether to participate until after next week. Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne according to Canberra officials. The question is expected to be discussed in Washington today during talks between Mr. Haig and Australian foreign minister Tony Street.

Hinckley writes to Washington Post

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (R) — John Hinckley, the man accused of attempting to assassinate President Reagan, has sent a letter to the Washington Post stressing his infatuation with actress Jodie Foster. Hinckley denied he had been a drifter in his wanderings before the attempted killing and said he had travelled across the country to be near Miss Foster. "You and other journalists make it sound like I was some kind of hobo or something... I would have travelled to Budapest to find Jodie Foster," the paper quoted him as saying. Hinckley, 26, the son of a wealthy company executive, will be tried later this year. He is being held in isolation at an army stockade at Fort Meade, Maryland. Miss Foster, 18, star of the film "Taxi Driver," was a first year student at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, when Mr. Reagan and three other men were shot and wounded outside a Washington hotel on March 30. The Post quoted Hinckley as saying in the letter his "cross country ventures were necessary because New Haven was so far away."

Unreleased Beatles record still with EMI

LONDON, Sept. 21 (A.P.) — Officials at EMI records are tight on releasing "Please leave by kitten alone," the only complete Beatles recording that has never been put on sale, some time ago, the Daily Mirror has reported. The tabloid newspaper said the song was recorded "in the early 60s but was rejected when the Beatles put together their album 'Please please me.'" Since then the paper said, the recording has been kept under lock and key at EMI records in London. The Mirror said the recording company planned to release the song last year, but shelved the idea when former Beatle John Lennon was shot to death in New York City. Tony Bransby, press spokesman for another ex-Beatle, Paul McCartney, said he "knew nothing about" the song's existence or the possibility of a new Beatles release. But Mr. Bransby added that any such plans "would have nothing to do with Paul who soever."

Man admits attempt on Mrs. Gandhi's life

NEW DELHI, Sept. 21 (A.P.) — Ram Bulchand Lalwani charged with attempting to murder Prime Minister Indira Gandhi last year, has admitted that he had hurled a knife at her. The incident occurred April 14, 1980 outside parliament house here after Mrs. Gandhi had spoken at a meeting.

Nkomo rejects one-party state idea for Zimbabwe

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe, Sept. 21 (A.P.) — The junior partner in Zimbabwe's coalition government, Joshua Nkomo, has rejected the immediate need for a one-party state as advocated by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, it was reported today.

Mr. Nkomo, who is Mr. Mugabe's chief political rival, described as "premature" moves towards the single-party system, common to all but four black-ruled countries in Africa, the Chronicle newspaper here reported.

Mr. Nkomo, whose minority Patriotic Front (P.F.) Party holds 20 of the 100 executive national assembly seats, told a rally in the midlands town of Gwelo yesterday it would also have to be acceptable to the 1.4 million people of Zimbabwe as a whole.

Mr. Nkomo was speaking as Mr. Mugabe, president of the majority Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) that holds 57 seats, was addressing hundreds of youthful supporters on the need for a one-party state.

But Mr. Mugabe said his party would first have to build itself up stronger "before paving the way for a one-party state."

In previous statements Mr. Mugabe has said he wants to get popular support through a national referendum to introduce the single-party system.

Mr. Mugabe was addressing ZANU (P.F.) youths who marched to his white-washed official residence bearing placards supporting a one-party state and calling on the premier to detain three minority politicians for allegedly collaborating with neighbouring white-ruled South Africa.

Mr. Mugabe himself has previously warned the three — the founder of the ruling party, the Rev. Ndabuzi Sithole, the last prime minister, white-backed Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the last white minority premier Ian Smith — they risked being "punished" for making subversive anti-government statements.

Mr. Mugabe renewed this threat by saying he has been a detention centre in Chiveshe tribal reserve near Salisbury suitable for bishop Muzorewa.

"I shall take him and his wife there, give him a plough, cattle and hundreds of Bibles and station a youth force there to guard him" Mr. Mugabe said to cheers and applause.

U.S. gov't to sue ex-CIA chief Colby for memoirs

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (A.P.) — The federal government plans to sue former CIA director William Colby for publishing his 1978 memoir, "Honorable men," before clearing all editions with his former employer, Newsweek magazine has reported.

The magazine said in its current edition that the suit was the Reagan administration's latest effort to stop leaks of sensitive information and show that it will not tolerate breaches in the legal contracts of government employees.

Federal law prohibits the unauthorised dissemination of national security information by both former and present employees.

The decision to sue also shows that one administration's efforts to plug leaks will not be limited only to the "little fish," the magazine said, quoting an unnamed senior administration official.

Asked about the newsweek report, a justice department spokesman said in Washington last night, "I just can't say anything about that at all tonight."

The alleged security breach occurred when gallery proofs of Mr. Colby's book reached a French publisher before the central intelligence agency examined it.

Canada's mounted police -- spies as well as cops?

By John Rogers

OTTAWA — Canadians are agonising over charges of "institutionalised wrongdoing," law-breaking and deceit by the national police, the "mounties," their favourite symbol of law, order and national identity.

A royal commission recently accused the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) security service of breaking the law with impunity in its national security work in the 1970s.

The red-coated mounties may get their man, as Canadian legend insists they should. But the royal commission didn't like their methods.

The government of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau accepted the commission's recommendation that the mounties were not suited to security and intelligence work and launched a new civilian security intelligence service.

It appointed a task force headed

thrillers but, in Canadian real life, broke the law.

They included wire-tapping, bugging suspects, surreptitious entry to suspects' houses, opening mail, assuming false identities, reading confidential income tax returns and disrupting radical groups.

The security service also kept files on 800,000 Canadians on an indiscriminate basis, including hearsay reports about politicians, blacks, homosexuals, trade union officials, and members of left and right-wing groups and all Canadians who travelled to Soviet-bloc countries.

Senior RCMP officers regularly misled government ministers about the methods it was using and withheld information from them, the commission found.

It criticised the mounties' "institutionalised frame of mind that places expediency above respect for the rule of law."

Mountie security men often failed to distinguish between legitimate dissent and subversion, the commission said.

The government said it would insist that the new security agency, which would be fully accountable to ministers, should respect fully "the right of democratic dissent."

But the government and the commission agreed that the RCMP should continue to be responsible for crime-fighting and other police work, which it performs at national level and for eight of Canada's 10 provinces, and for the enforcement side of security operations.

The commission's findings came as a shock to the mounties themselves, and their morale was reported low after the report.

Ordinary Canadians are softened by years of allegations of mountie irregularities to the idea that their heroes were less than perfect but the official condemnation hurt.

"We care about the mounties in this country," wrote editor Peter C. Newman of Maclean's magazine. "We care about them because they symbolise not only law and order but Canada itself."

A few weeks before the com-

mission reported, the provincial government of Quebec, run by the nationalist Parti Quebecois (PQ), took action on a similar report of its own.

It charged 17 serving or retired mounties with illegal operations in the early 1970s, including burning down a barn which separatists frequented, stealing dynamite and breaking into offices to steal PQ membership lists.

Other provincial governments are examining whether they should lay any charges in the light of evidence given to the federal royal commission.

Political controversy has focused on two areas — whether mountie wrongdoings were justified and whether Mr. Trudeau and his ministers at the time knew what the mounties were doing and, if so, whether they should have intervened.

There have been suggestions, based on statements by a former RCMP security chief, that Mr. Trudeau once authorised mountie spying on French diplomats.

The government was worried

that French agents were found separatist groups in Quebec a time of severe national crisis or the Quebec situation in 1970, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) said.

Mr. Trudeau refused to discuss the issue with reporters on a security grounds and the new French government brushed it off as old issue involving a past regime.

Mr. Trudeau also dealt abruptly with the royal commission's findings that he and his justice minister had once been told in general terms that the mounties were committing "illegal acts" but had done nothing about them.

